THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZ

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POETICAL.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PILOTS FOR YOUR BOAT.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

There is a time when pensive thought
Goes down the vale where sorrow lies,
When strains are by the memory brought
That have a tone like Autumn sighs.
Ah, could the spirit then but sleep,
The sleep of pure, unearthly faith,
It were a blessed thing to lie,
Rocked by a love so fond and high,
And dream of something after death.

But ah, how at a time like this,
When the great over soul is nigh,
Would some intruder—all amiss,
Let his promiscuous logic fly!
He has, in one day out of seven,
Found all about the road to Heaven,
Knows every station by the way,
The soil—the color—all the play
Of every wind—so much in deed,
That, if you do but give him heed
He will direct you how to go,
But—money—somehow—so and so!

In learning it is much the same:
The low empiric is about:
The pedant also—with his game,
And dagger sticking half way out.
The Zany with his drawling tone,
The lazy dog that loves his bone—
The narrow mind, that sees no more
Than the few sands upon its shore:
The empty, vain, presumptuous fool
That draws no line without his rule,
That is so taught to snarl and bite
That he has, what ?—a dog's delight!

Oh blessed world! Oh world in which
There are so many hugely rich!
Rich in conceit—in various patterns
To suit the tastes of different slatterns.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 1873.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S LULLABY.

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
There, baby. (Oh, how the wild winds wail!)
Hush, baby. (Turning to sleet and hail,
Ah, how the pine tree moans and mutters!—
I wonder if Ellen will think of the shutters.)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
Rest thee. (She couldn't have left on the blower
Down in the parlor? There's so much to show her!)
Bye-bye, my sweetness. (Now the rain's pouring:
Is it wind or the dining-room fire that's roaring?)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
How lovely his forehead!—my own blessed pet!—
He's nearly asleep. (Now I must n't forget
That pork in the brine, and the stair-rods tomorrow.)
God shield him forever from trouble and sorrow

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
Those dear little ringlets, so silky and bright!
(I do hope the muffins will rise nice and light,)
How lovely he is! (Yes, she said she could fry.)
Oh, what would I do if my baby should die?

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
Dear Father in heaven, oh, spare him, I pray—
My own precious baby! (Its clearing away;
The moon's coming out; and there's no wind at all!)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
That sweet little hand, and the soft, dimpled cheek!
Sleep, darling. I'll have his clothes shortened this week.
How tightly he's holding my dress! I'm afraid
He'll wake when I move. There! his bed isn't made.)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
(No matter; the sofa will do for a minute;
The arm-chair'd be better, if puss wasn't in it.
He's off now—the blessed! How funny it seems
That an innocent baby should scowl in its dreams!)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye,
Mother will lay thee
Snug in the chair.
He's settled at last. But I can't leave him so.
Though I ought to be going this instant I know.
There's everything standing and waiting down stairs:
Ah me, but a mother is cumbered cares!)

STATE NEWS.

ABOUT thirty wells are being drilled in and around Greece City, Butler county.

THE Greenville, Mercer county, Agricultural Society have a balance of $553 in their treasury.

MRS. ERIG, the oldest lady in Elk county, and probably in the State, died at St. Marys, a few days since, at the advanced age of 109 years.

THE Ebensburg *Herald* says: E. J. Waters, Esq., has served in this place in the capacity of a justice of the peace since 1836, excepting one term.

A. J. COFFMAN, an old and much esteemed citizen of Port Marion, Fayette county, died a few days ago, after a severe illness of many weeks.

THE managers of the Agricultural Society of Greensburg have purchased four or five acres—the property of Wm. Hoitzer—adjoining their new grounds east of the town, for $3,600.

THE people of Bradford county, this State, voted, on Friday, the 17th inst., on the question of license, and decided, by a majority of from three to four thousand, against the granting of licenses for the next three years.

A YOUNG man named Miller, 18 years old, shot himself through the head near Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, on Friday last, and died instantly. He had been unwell, and was no doubt out of his mind when he committed the rash act.

SOME ten or twelve years ago the people of Catharine township, Blair county, banished the sale of intoxicating liquors from their midst, since which time they have not had a Commonwealth case in court or required the services of a constable.

A CHANDELIER fell in the Lutheran church at Jennersville, Somerset county, on Sunday night last, and although the flames were speedily extinguished, a young lady named Deitz, and a little child, name not given, were so badly burned that they will probably die.

THE Beaver county people who are opposed to the granting of license to sell intoxicating liquors, are taking active steps to secure a large vote in favor of prohibition at the ensuing spring election. There is little doubt that that county, as well as our own, will give an overwhelming majority against license.

THE notorious Jack Jones made his escape from the Butler jail on Sunday night last. It appears the gas fitters were at work in the jail during the previous day and left a pair of step ladders behind them, which Jack used to his advantage in getting to the roof, from which place he reached terra firma by means of a blanket rope.

ONE hundred and sixty deer were shipped from Kane station, M'Kean county, during the past season. This beats Tionesta about ten heads. It strikes us forcibly, that our noble game should for at least ten years in the future be protected, as at the rate deer have been slaughtered during the past several seasons, but little hope can be entertained against the idea of their total annihilation. It seems singular, though true, that within twelve miles ride of this city, the forests now abound in such royal game. But the practical hunters are rapidly reducing the number of bucks and does.

DANIEL KECK, of West Salem, Mercer county, the last of eleven brothers, died on Sabbath last, aged nearly 88 years. The deceased was born in Westmoreland county, but in the year 1798 moved to this neighborhood, where he has resided ever since. He was one of the few remaining soldiers of the war of 1812, in the neighborhood, having served in Capt. Mann's company, Col. Christy's regiment. Until recently he was vigorous, physically and mentally, having been in town within the past two months. He was a quiet, good citizen, and for many years an exemplary Christain.

JOHN R. MCKENZIE, a citizen of Borough Township, Beaver county, while engaged in one of the Vanport lime quarries, recently, blasting lime-rock, after placing the blast in the rock and adjusting it he put fire to the fuse, and sought a place of safety several rods distant, but after waiting a reasonable time for the explosion, he concluded the fuse would not burn, and that he would go back to the quarry to see what was wrong. Just while he was leaning over the charge it exploded, breaking his right arm in several places, and cutting and bruising his head very severely. He was found some time afterwards bleeding freely and in an insensible condition, and was taken to his residence and seemed to be recovering until within a few days since when he was attacked with "tetanus," and is now very low and his recovery is doubtful.

Farm, Garden and Household.

"WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT FARMING."

Hints for February.

This is the last month of winter. Spring will soon be here, and it is well to think about and prepare for its labors. We do not mean by this that our winter's work will soon be ended. We, at the North, at at least, shall be obliged to feed our stock for at least three months longer. There will also be many days and weeks in which nothing can be done except what we call winter's work. It is nevertheless true that spring is approaching. The fact is that the seasons run into or overlap each other, and if we are wise we shall be fully prepared at any time to do spring work in winter and winter work in spring. We know not when one ends and the other commences. It is this uncertainty in regard to the season that forms one of the marked peculiarities of farm work.

LIVE STOCK.—Much of the success of a farmer depends on the proper and economical management of his live stock. We should never forget that it *is live* stock. We can paint an implement and stow it away until required, but our animals must have food to eat every day. They must have food enough to keep them warm and sustain the vital functions. If you do not give them enough they must live on their own fat and flesh.

Horses.—With us, timothy hay sells for as much per ton as we can buy corn-meal for. In such circumstances, where a farmer has plenty of good bright oat or wheat straw, it is poor economy to feed timothy hay to farm horses. Cut up the straw into chaff. A bushel of it will weigh about eight pounds. If the horses are not working, mix two quarts of corn-meal with a bushel of the chaff, and let them have all that they will eat. If they leave any, remove it from the mangers and give it to the cows. If the horses are at moderate work, two or three days a week, mix three quarts of meal with the bushel of chaff, or four quarts if the horses are at moderate work nearly every day. If you have conveniences, it is a great advantage to wet the chaff with boiling water; cover with a blanket and let it stand for a few hours. Try this plan.

Cows.—We are feeding our own cows chaffed corn-stalks and straw, with a quart of corn-meal to a bushel of chaff. Those that are giving milk get in addition a pint of corn-meal and a quart of bran, stirred into a pailful of water twice a day. Keep the stable clean, warm and well ventilated. All cows are better for being carded—those that are stalled especially need it. If the cows leave any of the cut stalks and straw, remove them from the manger and sprinkle a little salt water over them. The cows well then eat the most of them.

Young Stock should be fed liberally. They are growing, and cannot be kept healthy unless they have enough nutriment to provide for their natural growth. A bushel of chaffed straw or stalks, a bushel of chaffed clover hay, half a peck of fine bran, and a quart of corn-meal, mixed together, forms a cheap and excellent food. Let them have all they will eat of it. If they leave any, give it to the older cattle.

Working Oxen should be fed somewhat in proportion to their work. If possible, never feed grain or meal alone. It should be mixed with cut feed. This is far more important with oxen and cows than with horses. The horse has but one stomach, and that a small one, while the ox has four, and can eat and digest a much more bulky and less nutritious food than the horse. Grain fed alone is very apt to pass into the intestines undigested. Corn fed in the ear is better for oxen than shelled corn.

Sheep.—Fattening sheep should be pushed forward rapidly. With us the rule is, for three or four-year-old Merino wethers, one pound of corn each per day, and all the bright wheat-straw they will eat, until about the first of February. Then either give a little clover hay in addition to the straw, or else increase the corn to 1¼ pound per day, or, for the last few weeks, we have known 1½ pound fed without any injury.

Swine.—Let pigs of all ages have access to a mixture of ashes, salt, and sulphur. Keep the pens and troughs clean. Let them have a dry, warm and well ventilated place to sleep in. Do not put too many in a pen. Keep the younger and weaker separate from the older and stronger. Feed according to what the pigs are designed for.—*Agriculturist.*

Maxims for Horticulturists.

The following paragraphs are worthy of careful preservation among the most valued rules that should govern a well regulated farm:

1. When fruit trees occupy the ground nothing else should—except very short grass.
2. Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.
3. There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.
4. Pear blight still puzzles the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.
5. If you dont know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea, who knows less than you do.
6. Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a renter and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.
7. A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet or four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on until they are not worth anything.
8. Trim down, not up.
9. Shorten in, not lengthen up.
10. If you had your arm cut off, you would feel it at your heart—a tree will not feel, but rot to the heart.
11. When anybody tells you of a gardener that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are none such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him, and if he has sense enough to understand the business, he will also have sense enough to know this.

What to Do in Case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which it will be found useful to preserve or remember:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove water from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, &c.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before pushing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbonic gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalis; for alkaline poisons give acids; white of an egg is good in most cases; in a case of opium poisoning give strong coffee and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

Take Care of the Calves.

Much of the future growth, and in fact much of the profits of the farmer arising from his stock, depends upon the care which it receives during the first year. I do not wish to be understood by this that if a farmer takes good care of his stock the first year, he can afterward let them run, hap-hazard; every good farmer will see that his stock is at all times well cared for. But the first year is the foundation; it is the starting point of their future growth. There are many farmers who are in the habit of giving their calves nothing but whey, from the time they are about three weeks old until they are weaned. They are then left to run and pick their own living as best they may until winter, when they are taken to the barn and put into some little back hovel, with nothing but hay, till spring; or, as I have often seen, turned into a stack. In either case, they are, when spring comes, so stunted and poor that they make but a slow growth ever afterward. Consequently, when selling time comes, the farmer finds his stock far behind in size and price, of his neighbors who cared well for his calves. One instance of this came within my knowledge. Some steers raised as above sold for $15, while those of a neighbor, which had been well cared for while young, sold readily at $25. The quality of the stock of the former was equal to the latter, to start with.—*Ohio Farmer.*

How to Wash Easily.

"Aunt Sally" writes to *Moore's Rural New Yorker:* Sal-soda is as much of a help in washing as I ever tried. The clothes should be soaked and then rubbed lightly, then put over to boil in water, in which sal-soda has been dissolved, in the proportion of a piece as large as a hen's egg to a boiler of water. Boil in this, remove the clothes to the tub, wring out of this water and then scald, then again in the boiler to remove the soda that it may not eat the clothes; then rinse as usual. This process, well done, makes clothes beautifully white; but calicoes should not be washed in the suds, as it fades them. Most old housekeepers think that soap and water and a washboard are the only fit treatment of clothes; but there are one or two washing machines which are a great help. I always wash calico in clear water (not boiling suds); put in the garments one at a time as I wash them, and as soon as they are wrung out put them in a vessel of hard water, to stand until I am ready to rinse and starch them. Treated in this way the colors will remain nearly as bright as new until the cloth is worn out.

Sausage-Making and Keeping.

To make family sausage, the trimmings and other lean and fat portions of pork are used, taking care that there is about twice as much lean as fat; some consider it an improvement to add about one sixth of the weight of lean beef. As to seasoning, that is a matter of taste. The majority of people use salt, pepper and sage only; some use only salt and pepper, while others, in addition to the above, put in thyme, mace, cloves and other spices. There is something repulsive about the intestines or "skins" used for stuffing sausages, and the majority preserve the meat in bulk. In cold weather it will keep for a long time, but if it is desired to preserve it beyond cold weather it needs some care. We have found that muslin bags, made of a size to hold a roll 2½ or 3 inches diameter, keep the meat very satisfactorily. These bags, when filled with sausage-meat, are dipped into melted lard, and hung up in a dry, cool place. For seasoning we use to 100 lbs. of meat 40 oz. salt, and from 8 to 10 oz. each pepper and sage.—*Agriculturist.*

Roots and Coarse Wooled Sheep.

It is said that wool from Leicester sheep that have been in the United States two years is generally harsher, leaner, and worth much less than it would have been if the sheep had staid in Canada or England. Now, this will not always be so, for growers will yet learn that these large sheep need more to eat than the small Merino, and their food should not consist of Indian corn, but they should have some roots, mangel wurtzel and oil cake. When sheep are fed on corn, they are too hot and feverish, and the wool becomes harsh and brittle, while a proper supply of roots and oil cake with other food would produce soft, sound and elastic wool.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Wire Worm.

A writer in the *Western Rural* says: Having seen a request by Mr. Wisely, of Ohio, for a remedy for wire worms, I will give you a plan that I have practiced for the last eight years. I take good sound seed, put it in a tub or some other convenient vessel, take one and one-half pounds of saltpeter per bushel, dissolve it and pour it over the corn; let it soak until the corn is swelled ready to sprout, and then plant. The worms will not trouble it. Try it and report.

Useful Recipes.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Sift together one quart of buckwheat flour and a teacupful corn-meal. In cool weather make up a moderately thin batter with lukewarm sweet milk; salt to taste. In warm weather it is best to use water; the milk would sour. Add half a tumblerful of good, lively yeast (hop yeast is the best for buckwheat); make it up in a jar, covering closely, at nine o'clock at night. The next morning beat in three eggs; let it set fifteen or twenty minutes; just before frying stir in a teaspoonful of soda, first sprinkling it over the batter. Soda is unnecessary if the batter is perfectly sweet. Eggs are not essential, but are an improvement. A mixture of four parts of buckwheat, two of Graham and one of Indian, makes a more healthy cake, and more spongy.

Chow-Chow.—Take a quarter of a peck of green tomatoes and the same quantity each of pickling beans and white onions, one dozen each of cucumbers and green peppers, one head of cabbage. Season to the taste with mustard, celery seed and salt. Pour over these the best cider vinegar, sufficient to cover. Boil slowly for two hours, continually stirring, and add while hot two tablespoonfuls of the finest salad oil.

Indian Griddle Cakes.—Three handfuls of Indian meal (yellow and white mixed), one teaspoon (level full) of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, four of sugar; pour on boiling water, stirring briskly to the thickness of stiff mush; pour on milk till it is as thick as gruel, then add sifted flour to the consistence of griddle-cakes, thick or thin as preferred. They can be varied by the addition of one or two eggs beaten and added last.

Hominy Cakes.—One pint of boiled hominy well mashed, one half pint of sifted flour, one egg, one table-spoonful of melted lard or butter, sweet milk enough to make a rather thin batter, a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda sifted with the flour and two of cream of tartar. Drop the batter small on the griddle.

Cure for a Cold.—A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for a cold. It acts promptly and efficiently, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon should be properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of chills and fever, if used promptly.

"Confidential and Strictly Private."

God made the country and man made the town, but unfortunately the trail of the serpent is more often seen in green fields than on brick pavements, and the simple-minded villager is very apt to attempt to benefit himself by the sinful astuteness of the city folk. Another of these strictly confidential circulars which at regular periods find their way from this city of counterfeiters to some loveliest village of the plain has come to our hands. It begins with a fearful threat in case of betrayal of confidence worthy of a mediæval melodrama. If the recipient is "so treacherous as to breathe the contents of this document to a living being," its author "will find means to be avenged in a way perhaps you [the recipient] would not dream of." The document then becomes metamorphosed into a temperance tract, and exhorts the recipient to "always abstain from the use of strong drink," for fear that when *in vino* the *veritas* will be discovered. After this blood thirsty and morally preambling, the town-bred villain tells his credulous country correspondent that he (the town-bred villain) is the most expert engraver in America; that for ten years he was employed by the Government in engraving greenbacks, and that now, as everything that Midas touched became gold, so that all the paper he could lay hands on became "redeemable at the United States Treasury at Washington." The upshot of all this was that the holder of the modernized philosopher's stone would supply his protege with the proceeds of the mineral at the rate of 10 per cent. on the money sent, which would be forwarded C. O. D. by express. Of course, the unhappy rustic who throws away a genuine sprat to catch a spurious whale never catches as much as a glimpse of the latter, and as he has been striving to perpetrate an illegality finds that the law will not avenge him.

Seeing a Live Heart Beat.

One of the curious things in the phenomena of animal life is a sight of the first rudimentary stages in the development of a fish. Mr. Daniel Potter exhibited in the *Times* office yesterday, a little trout. It was only four days old, but it could swim and dart about in a lively way in the jar of water in which it had been placed. When we saw it, however, it was only opening its mouth, and partly closing it again, in the regular act of breathing. It was but a trifle more than half an inch long; a tiny, colorless, semi-transparent object, whose little head was mostly occupied by two disproportionately big eyes. These, which seem to be the egg-germ of life in the fish, do not grow much larger. So transparent was the little creature that the pulsations of its heart could be plainly seen. Its belly had not yet been formed—the lower part of the baby fish, consisting of the large, protuberant, watery sac which is to be gradually absorbed and transformed in the wondrous process of natural development, into the full-formed, symmetrical and perfect fish.—*Hartford Times.*

THE CAPITAL.

Exposures of the Credit Mobilier Swindle.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Proposed Improvement of the Ohio River.

THAT "SPEC OF WAR" DISPELLED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of the Wilson Committee this morning Webster Snyder, formerly General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified that he did not know of any Government Directors or Commissioners who were paid anything besides their mileage and expenses for services except Cornelius Wendell; Wendell wanted twenty-five thousand dollars, and he was paid the same for going to Bryan, Wyoming, in 1868; Wendell, however, did not pay much attention to the road when there.

Wendell did not say he would make a favorable report. Some sixty or eighty miles of road were examined at that time. Witness paid the money on his own responsibility. In conversation with Dr. Durant, then Vice President, that gentleman declined to authorize the payment; a peculiar exigency, however, required the payment. Oliver Ames, President of the road, wrote to witness, saying he did wrong in making the payment. Witness knew not why he was removed; it was never intimated that he was removed for paying Wendell; the money was charged to the account of contingencies of construction; gave security for the payment of money, also on his own account. Wendell gave no reason for demanding the money; he wanted it as "blood." Witness felt justified in paying the money owing to the peculiar exigencies at that time, he being eight or nine hundred miles west of the Missouri river; he looked upon Wendell as an exacting "blackmailer;" the road was first class; then P. H. Blair and General Buford, the other two commissioners, showed no reluctance to discharge their duty; the Board of Directors of the Company tacitly acquiesced in the payment.

Charles C. Vanzandt, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, testified that he had no definite knowledge of the payment of money to secure legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad; in the suits by Poland, J. Hazard and others, in Rhode Island courts, against Durant, to recover certain moneys, witness was Durant's lawyer, and was also retained by the Union Pacific Company and Credit Mobilier; it was then conceded by the opposing parties that Durant's accounts were settled; the suits were still pending; it was charged that Durant spent the money of the suspense account of the Union Pacific, and never properly accounted for it; it was also alleged he spent the money for corrupt purposes.

John Duff testified: In March, 1871, was appointed on the Committee of the company to settle an account of $126,000 for special legal expenses, but declined to serve, because he knew nothing about them; came to Washington at the instance of Oliver Ames, President of the Company, at the time of Secretary Boutwell's action, respecting the withholding of certain moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad; met in Washington Rollins, General Dodge, Bushnell, Tom Scott and others, who said the legislation on the subject would be right; did not pay a dollar to any party in Washington, and paid his own board bills while there. Witness could give no information as to the objects for which the sums in the suspense account were paid out; had no knowledge of lawyers being employed here; Oliver Ames and John J. Cisco were appointed a committee to examine and settle the suspense account; the company were to charge such payments to the construction account.

Witness testified at length touching the action of the Credit Mobilier in buying Union Pacific bonds, &c., also in relation to Oakes Ames' contract.

Sidney Dillon testified. The present property of the Credit Mobilier consists of lands at Council Bluffs and Columbus, worth about $155,000, and a note of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $2,000,000; as the note had never been protested, he presumed it might be considered good; the reason why he did not try to collect the money was that it might embarrass the company; a portion of the land will be required by the company; the remaining portion of it would thus be doubled in value; became President of the Credit Mobilier in May, 1867; since Oakes Ames' contract no business has been transacted by the Credit Mobilier except settling up its affairs; the Credit Mobilier owns between one hundred and fifty and two hundred shares of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock; witness was not in Washington pending the legislation of 1864 and 1871; he know nothing about the suspense account, nor about the $126,000 for special legal expenses; did not know of any money having been paid by the Pacific Railroad Company to any member of Congress or any officer of the Government, either directly or indirectly; as to how the one hundred and thirty-eight miles of road already completed was embraced in the Oakes Ames contract, witness said if that had not been put into the contract the part built by the Credit Mobilier would have been increased to that amount, one hundred and thirty-eight miles having been included as part of the contract.

He further explained the subject. Said he was one of seven trustees to whom the contract was assigned by Ames; no Government director had ever been a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, nor had any stock ever been so transferred.

Thomas C. Durant was recalled. He said in 1864 he made arrangements with Jos. B Stewart to settle the difficulties with outside parties concerned in the Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad; he stated the limit beyond which he could not go was between four and five hundred thousand dollars; there was no trouble with Congress, but among persons, some of whom desired the terminus to be St. Louis, and others several other points; Durant paid Stewart certain bonds after the legislation of Congress that year, but took no memoranda; no money that he had ever heard of was spent among Congressmen; no bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company passed to Stewart; they in part were of the Pacific Railroad Eastern Division; witness said he never had any financial business with Thaddeus Stevens.

Adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M.

At the sitting of Poland's committee to-day, McComb was recalled. He said since his former testimony he found additional papers relating to the investigation. A number of letters between Ames and witness were produced, but only one was put in evidence as relevant; this was dated December 17th, 1868, and was from General E. M. Dodge, then representative, to witness; it contained a postscript saying, "We beat the rate resolution to day—61 to 73—a close vote." Witness received another letter from Ames in February, 1868, which he could not find; in it was the remark "Did not the stock transferred to Colfax pay?" Supposed Ames referred to some ruling by Colfax as Speaker; could not remember the exact language of the letter or what was the ruling referred to. Witness said Durant's copy of the record of the committee of the Union Pacific Railroad showed that Brooks acted as a member of that committee on January 22d, 1868, two days before the big dividend was declared and the inspector election, March 9th, 1868; he asked the committee to call for these records to contradict the testimony of Brooks that he did not qualify as director until March 23d, 1868; witness had no personal knowledge of any expenditure of money for any purpose in Washington; was on the committee to examine Durant's account for some four or five thousand dollars' expenses; upon reporting to Alley that Durant's accounts were all right, Alley replied if they were right they must not let the people know it, as Durant must not be relieved from the odium cast upon him by these accounts.

By Alley—Witness did swear in Philadelphia that Alley refused to sign the report; gave as his reason that Durant was a dishonest man; repeated that testimony now; Alley was the third man of the committee, and refused to sign.

Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, was recalled, and examined by Hon. Job Stevenson. Witness had been a stockholder in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad, but had sold his stock some time ago; Hooper, Ames, Speaker Blaine and others were stockholders in the road; it was chartered by Iowa, not by Congress.

Alley desired to reply to McComb.

Mr. Poland notified him that any reply must be short, as this was not the place to settle difficulties between McComb and Alley.

Alley then denied that he had made any statement to McComb in regard to Durant; he stated also that his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad at the time of Oakes Ames' contract was 1,100 shares, and his interest in the Credit Mobilier 290 shares.

C. H. Crane was recalled. He testified as to being notified by McComb, while Dr. Durant was in Europe, that he (Crane) had better keep his own counsel, as Brooks had sold out to another party.

Mr. Poland, chairman of the committee, received a note from Hale, counsel for Vice President Colfax, stating that he preferred not to appear before the committee until Ames shall return.

The committee went into secret session, and after three hours therein, adjourned to Tuesday at ten A. M.

THE PROPOSED INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE OHIO—AN IMPORTANT COMMISSION HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday the Ohio River Commission of Thirty-five, appointed by the Governors of the seven States bordering on the Ohio river, had an interview with the President in reference to the proposed permanent internal improvements of that river. The chairman of the commission addressed the President, first calling attention to the importance of the commission and the great States it represented. He then alluded to the disadvantages which the agricultural people labor under because of the want of cheap transportation, and cited instances of the unprofitableness of wheat raising and getting it to market while the present rates exist. He stated that meetings were now being held in the agricultural districts of the above States for the purpose of bringing the people up to the importance of correcting the unjust and oppressive system of the present exorbitant rates of transportation. He then mentioned the wealth and agricultural resources of these great States, and believed that if the contemplated improvements were carried out, not for the day, but for all future, the United States would rival England in importance as one of the great producing nations of the world. In conclusion the chairman mentioned the favorable allusion which the President had made in his annual message, and stated that the United States Engineers had been favorably impressed with the necessity and feasability of improving the Ohio so that the practical improvements would be of lasting benefit and of great profit to the whole people engaged in agricultural pursuits and trade in the mineral products of the great States in that section. The President in reply said:

"This is a subject to which I have given great attention. It meets my approval now. The course you are pursuing is the proper one and the meetings in agricultural districts to which you allude, tend to agitate the matter before the public, which will impress Congress with the necessity and propriety of speedy action upon the great question to which you refer." The President repeated his assurances that whatever he could do in the matter would be done, and thereupon the Commission withdrew.

THAT "SPEC OF WAR" DISPELLED.

The Minnesota and Duluth Commissioners are in town, stopping at the Ebbitt House. They are Mayor Sidney Luce and Col. J. B. Culver of Duluth, and Wm. Littleton of St. Paul. They are just from the late interview in New York between themselves, Gov. Washburne, of Wisconsin, the Northern Pacific officials, Jay and Pete Cooke. The incipient "border war" between Minnesota and Wisconsin is nipped in the bud by a compromise between the belligerents, assisted by mediators. It was agreed—the two State Congressional delegations and the U. S. Engineer office assenting (and Congress of course)—that an appropriation should be made for the harbors of both Duluth and Superior in the following terms: "For the purpose of dredging out the bay of Superior from the natural entrance to the docks of Superior and Duluth, and preserving *each entrance* (i. e. both the natural and the canal) for the use of commerce, $150,000." It was understood, besides, that the Northern Pacific would abandon their old notion of running their road eastward by way of Minnesota Point and Wisconsin Points across the natural entry, and would, within a year, run their road from Duluth across by Rice and Conner Points, into and through Superior City along the water front. The dyke is to be opened for the passage of vessels to and fro, and a guard lock placed therein to prevent injury to the slucing force of the St. Louis river through the natural entry. Neither party triumphed altogether in the arrangement; but the Duluth Commissioners appear to be entirely satisfied. As to the Northern Pacific Railroad branch they say "all roads lead to Rome" that is to say, we suppose, that Duluth in this case stands for Rome. The Congressional delegates of the two States have sanctioned the compromise and the War office agrees to it. Now it only remains for Congress to "fork" and then all will be lovely on the Great Lake, and all will have "peace." It is but just to the Wisconsinites to state that Governor Austin's belligerent letter that "the State will resist" was withheld by the Minnesota Commissioners, not desiring unnecessarily to irritate the other side.

STATEMENT OF WAREHOUSE TRANSACTIONS FOR 1871.

The statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, cannot be made out at present, as Key West has only made returns up to March, 1871, leaving three months unadjusted; while New York is only up to April, 1871, two months unadjusted. With these two exceptions the recapitulation for 1871, full and complete, is as follows:

Balance due July 1, 1870	$ 33,320,745 20
Warehoused and bonded	87,028,375 76
Re-warehoused and bonded	7,497,033 19
Constructively warehoused	27,538,815 80
Increase of duties ascertained on liquidation	1,919,660 68
	$157,304,130 63
Withdrawal duty paid	84,551,737 56
Withdrawal for Transportation	13,159,224 22
Withdrawal for Exportation	21,990,736 33
Allowances and Deficiencies	9,447,808 40
Balance due June 30, 1871	28,154,624 12
Total	$157,304,130 63

The returns from Pittsburgh for 1871 are as follows:

Balance due July 1, 1870	835 95
Warehoused and Bonded	835 95
Re-warehoused and Bonded	55,034 81
Constructively Warehoused	11,127 07
Increase of duties ascertained on liquidation	44 13
Total	$67,041 96
Withdrawal duty paid	41,205 58
Withdrawal for Transportation	41,205 58
Withdrawal for Exportation	41,205 58
Allowances and Deficiencies	25,131 30
Balance due June 30, 1871	705 08
Total	$67,041 96

FORTHCOMING SPEECH ON COMMERCE—INTERESTING STATISTICS TO BE PRESENTED.

Gen. Negley will some time this month make an elaborate and comprehensive speech upon the subject of our commerce, and he is preparing a statement showing the wants of the producing interests of the country for additional and cheaper transportation. It will show the cost of transportation in conveyance on railroad and by water. The growth and magnitude of our commerce in the articles of breadstuffs, agricultural implements and mineral oils, with the countries of British West Indies, Australia, Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish provinces, French possessions in America, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Dutch West Indies, New Mexico, Venezuela, United States of Columbia, Sandwich Islands, Uruguay, Hayti, San Domingo, Danish West Indies, up to January 30, 1873; also illustrations of the importance of that trade; also showing the producing States east of the Rocky Mountains that produce a surplus of cereals and the quantity; also the States that are purchasers of breadstuffs, and the quantity; also States showing a greater production from mineral oils than from those of agriculture.

PUBLIC DEBT STATMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,341,488,700 00
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,756,016,000 00
Lawful money debt	$ 16,608,000 00
Matured debt	3,533,420 00
Legal tender notes	358,098,138 00
Certificates of deposit	28,935,000 00
Fractional currency	46,057,694 00
Coin certificates	24,246,500 00
Total without interest	$ 457,337,332 00
Total debt	$ 2,233,494,753 00
Total interest	27,448,886 00
Cash in Treasury, coin	62,342,604 00
" " currency	7,007,454 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	28,935,000 00
Total in Treasury	$ 98,285,058 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,658,551 00
Increase during the month	406,243 00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies interest pay able in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	223,117 00
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280 90
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,118,432 75
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,390,848 15

The reason of the increase of the public debt is stated at the Treasury Department to be on account of the payment during the past month of interest on Pacific Railroad Companies' bonds over the amount retained from pay for services rendered of $1,826,274. But for this debt it would have been decreased $1,420,030.88. There were also disbursed from the Treasury during January $1,240,000, in addition to ordinary expenses, to the Board of Public Works in this city, and $1,000,000 on account of deficiencies in the postal and revenue services, making the total amount of extraordinary expenditures during January $4,066,294.

IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL WATER LINES.

The Ohio River Commission, composed of thirty-five gentlemen appointed by the Governors of seven States bordering on the Ohio river—Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky—met this evening, at Willard's Hotel, the officers of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, in a general conference, relative to cheap transportation by water, Mr. Thurston of Pittsburgh in the chair. The result of the conference was a general harmonizing of views relating to the improvement of internal water lines, but no definite plan of action has as yet been agreed upon.

A sub-committee of the Commission had an informal interview with the House Commerce Committee to-day, and all the members were present. They will call upon President Grant to-morrow. Though the members of the entire Commission are not present, each of the seven States above named are represented by one or two of its five Commissioners.

MORMON AFFAIRS IN UTAH—THE PRESIDENT URGED TO SEND A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Gen. Negley yesterday called upon the President with delegates Claggett and Merritt, to urge the President to send a special message to the House in regard to the social, political and judicial affairs of the territory of Utah. The President listened attentively to the statement of these gentlemen respecting the infamous condition of affairs carried on under Mormon authority and influence. It was stated by the above gentlemen, that the President would probably send a message, and a resolution will be introduced in the House on Monday appointing a committee of enquiry into the affairs of that territory.

COLFAX AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Colfax has not been absent from the Senate any day this week, as erroneously telegraphed, having presided more or less every day. He denies the telegraphed statement that he expects to prove his deposit on June 22 came from Messrs. Shoemaker, S. H. Stewart, or A. B. Bowen, but expresses confidence in his ability to fully vindicate himself. He also states that after McComb first testified last winter about some letter he had from Ames as to some of his rulings as Speaker, he (Colfax) addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee, asking that McComb be required to either produce the letter or point out the ruling, so that it could be examined by any parliamentary expert as to its correctness. Colfax desires to go before the committee the very day Ames returns to the city, their conflicting statements having been given thus far in the presence of both.

PINCHBACK VICTORIOUS.

The Attorney General received the following telegram from New Orleans Thursday evening: "The Supreme Court has just decided on an appeal from a lower Court in favor of Morgan, Pinchback's appointed Associate Justice, against Kenard, Warmoth's appointee, not confirmed by the Senate. Also decided that Pinchback was the legal Lieutenant Governor when the Legislature met, legal acting Governor on the impeachment of Warmoth, and that the Legislature was legal, being returned by the legal returning board."

THE CAPTURE OF VILLA NUEVA RAIDERS.

The Attorney General has just received from Texas a telegram stating: "I have in custody McWeber and five of the raiders upon Villa Nueva, Mexico. Habeas corpus writs are awaiting me in San Antonio. Shall I obey them or hold the prisoners by military force and present them before the United States Commissioner at Austin, Texas, in compliance with the process in my hands." The Attorney General, in reply, directs that the prisoners be held against any process that may issue from the State courts.

ESTIMATES FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

In view of the fact of the abolition of the franking privilege, the Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular letter requesting his subordinates to furnish him with an estimate of the probable amount that will be required for postage on mail matter sent from their offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. He also calls for such data as will indicate the weight of the printed and written matter separately sent from their offices.

THE CASE OF SENATOR POMEROY—THE GENERAL OPINION IN CONGRESS.

Senator Pomeroy's defeat in Kansas, and his alleged offer of $7,000 to a State Senator for his vote, has been generally spoken of by both Senators and Representatives, Republicans and Democrats. While there are a few who, as a matter of policy, affect to disbelieve in his guilt, the general expression is that the statement of State Senator York is true and worthy of belief.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats expect to adjourn about the middle of this week. The reports of all district steamboat inspectors are now in. New York shows the largest business in the United States; Pittsburgh steamboat business ranks next, and St. Louis follows.

MODEL OF FARRAGUT'S STATUE INJURED.

Vinnie Ream's model for the statue of Admiral Farragut fell from a wagon while on its way to the Capitol yesterday afternoon, and was considerably damaged.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence business with a capital of $150,000.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of Wilson's Committee this morning, B. W. Spence, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, produced the original memorandum of checks and drafts for certain parties to the aggregate amount of $126,000, a subsequent endorsement by witness, including the names of James F. Wilson in connection with $19,000, and General G. M. Dodge with $26,500.

General Slocum asked whether witness did not give checks for $19,000 to C. W. Bushnell instead of James Wilson. Witness replied in the negative.

Gen. Slocum—Suppose Bushnell were to say the check passed into his hands, would you not then say you were mistaken? Witness replied that he would not.

Gen. Slocum remarked that, apart from the evidence, he had heard Bushnell say the check came into his hands. Witness said the General Dodge check for twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars came back to him from the National Bank of the State of New York.

Bushnell was recalled. He remembered being at a meeting of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on the 8th or 9th of March, 1871, when the item of $126,000 was under consideration; there were no vouchers; the money was paid on his own statement on December 1; after the action of the Secretary of the Treasury the bonds of the company went almost out of sight, and there was not money enough to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds, due January 1st. Witness then detailed the circumstances of his proposition to the company to receive certain securities on which to raise money to pay the interest due by the company; he went to Philadelphia and saw Thos. A. Scott and I. E. Thompson, who said they would assist in settling the company out of debt; he then returned to Boston and made his contract with the company; as soon as he secured his money he started for Washington; he came here mainly, at most entirely, to secure legislation of Congress in order that the Union Pacific Railroad Company should be authorized to give a mortgage on the bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, so as to make the bonds better security; while he undertook alone to present the case, as was his custom in such cases, he met the Iowa members, who would not move, as there was much jealousy about the bridge both at Omaha and Council Bluffs; witness saw there was nothing to do but to address General Dodge, telling him to come on, promising him to pay him for his trouble. Witness told Dodge what he wanted; Dodge at once said he had borrowed every dollar he could on his Union Pacific Railroad stock during the summer and fall in New York, in order to carry on his business, and that "damned Boutwell raid" on the Union Pacific Road had ruined him. Witness said, "I cannot help that; but you go to carry this matter through, and I will give you all you lost, your expenses and for your time." Dodge went to work and in less than ten or fifteen days we had a bill through Congress, just as we wanted it, all right; we settled all difficulties between Nebraska and Iowa at that time; I did take an interest in legislation principally to get up, and I have printed and distributed, opinions of the best lawyers and reports of committees; I had no fear that the Government would repudiate the contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and I have no fear that the Government will do so; we went home to Boston and had our annual election, but before we went we became satisfied we could not carry out our arragements without the help of the company. A committee was appointed, when I said I promised General Dodge to make good his expenses for services, &c.; Dodge figured up, and I agreed to pay him $24,500, and it is possible I gave him something more. Col. Thos. A. Scott, having loaned several hundred thousand dollars, wanted $19,000 on account of the balance of the $126,000; I handed it to the Secretary of the company in payment of land grant bonds I had purchased from it.

In answer to a question, witness said he paid General Dodge the money for aid in securing the passage of the bill to mortgage the bridge over the Missouri river and paid Colonel Scott $19,000 on account of money he had borrowed of him.

Question—In what way did the Union Pacific Railroad obtain compensation for this expenditure of money? Answer—The only compensation was to enable me to carry out my contract by taking one-half of their securities above the market price.

Q.—In other words they gave you a bonus of $126,000? A.—It was to pay my expenses, legal and otherwise.

Chairman—The charge on the books is for special legal expenses. Why was it charged in that way? A.—It was an error. It ought to have read "special and legal."

Q.—Was General Dodge chief engineer of the road at that time? A.—I think not, but was director.

Q.—Who received the drafts and checks? A.—I received them all. I do not remember any persons being present at the time, excepting clerks Spence and Williams. I handed Dodge and Scott their checks; perhaps I handed Rollins his check, and the balance I handed over to Williams.

The committee took a recess.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Chairman of the Union Pacific Investigating Committee, goes to Boston to-night to examine the company's books. On his return he will stop in New York to see Horace F. Clark, President of the company. On Thursday or Friday he will be in Philadelphia, to examine the check for $19,000 which Spencer said he gave James F. Wilson, but of which transaction it will be recollected Wilson denied, before the committee, all knowledge whatever. The Chairman expects to return by Saturday; meantime the committee will continue in session.

THE NEW KANSAS SENATOR.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, elected U. S. Senator by the Kansas Legislature to succeed Senator Pomeroy, is a resident of Atchison, and one of the foremost lawyers of the State. Although a warm politician, his attention has been directed almost exclusively to the practice of his profession. He has served a term in the Senate of the State, and has filled other minor offices. He is a man of rare talent as a public speaker, with satirical powers, which render him a formidable antagonist in debates. He is a native of Massachusetts, and his educational attainments are sufficiently attested by the fact that he graduated with high honors from Howard University. For several years he was the law partner of the present Chief Justice of the State.

Had Mr. Ingalls chosen to devote his talents to purely literary pursuits, he certainly would have attained distinguished success. As a writer he scarcely falls below Bret Harte in point of originality, while the keenness of his satire and the piquancy of his descriptions are worthy of the highest admiration. His articles in the *Kansas Magazine*, particularly the one entitled "Codfish Aristocracy," illustrative of the characteristics of the inhabitants of the Missouri "bottoms," attracted marked attention throughout the country and in Europe, where it has been republished and very frequently quoted. Mr. Ingalls is about forty years of age, a Republican of the radical stripe, and a man of unblemished reputation. He will doubtless rise to high rank in the Senate.

AMERICAN WINE.

The decision relative to American wine correctly foreshadowed in the GAZETTE of 18th instant, was correct, authorized denials of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to contrary notwithstanding. The circular issued on 28th instant, is exactly in accordance with my dispatch in the GAZETTE published ten days before. The exact truth in such cases as the above is oftentimes obtained from a thoroughly reliable source, such as the law officer of the Bureau or from the Attorneys or the parties directly interested, after they have been assured that such would be the decision of the head of the Department.

All superior officers, however, are jealous of their power and allow no infringement upon it, so that if they have made up their minds to decide a case, if that decision is promulgated to the public in advance of official publication or without being given out direct by them, it is their custom to deny the correctness of such promulgation. It was so in this case, but time only showed that your correspondent was rightly informed, and correctly stated the case ten days in advance of all others.

THE CHOCTAW INDIAN CLAIMS.

In the Indian appropriation bill was an appropriation of $250,000 for the payment of claims preferred by the Choctaw Indians, amounting in all to $2,000,000. These claims, which the Choctaw agents hold are due by the Government, are for the net proceeds derived from the sale of lands in Mississippi, formerly vacated by the Choctaws, who were induced to locate further west, but which is considered by Secretary Boutwell an unjust demand; consequently, when the bill was about to pass the Senate, it was amended so as to instruct the Secretary to suspend the payment of the $250,000 appropriated until he should receive further instructions from Congress. After having passed the Senate without one Senator's offering the amendment, the bill was passed by the House with amendments to other items of the bill. It has now gone to a Conference Committee, but the Senate amendment cannot be considered, as it passed both Houses.

SHERMAN'S BILL FOR SPECIE PAYMENT.

Senator Sherman's bill to resume specie payment by the payment of coin or five per cent. bonds for greenbacks is in advance of all other kindred propositions toward adoption. Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, states that he and other financial men in the House have information that it is looked upon with favor by the mercantile community. At the joint meeting of the Financial Committee of the Senate, and Banking and Currency Committee of the House, some alterations were suggested to make it more explicit, otherwise nothing was said against it. Senator Sherman will call the bill up in the Senate in a few days.

AGRICULTURAL.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of June last has been issued. It will contain an unusual amount of information concerning the live stock of the country, its value, condition, &c., including valuable notes and correspondence upon its raising, sustenance and improvement, together with a digest of foreign and domestic stock markets. The Botanical division will contain an interesting paper upon the peculiar branching forms of palms found in India and a treaties upon ornamental garden shrubs. The Entomologist treats of the characteristics and habits of certain beetles which infect apple trees, and other insect pests.

THE RECORDS THE GUIDE.

The Secretary of the Interior decides that when a soldier applies for a pension as a substitute, and the name of the principal appears on the roll as having performed the service alleged without any explanation whatever tending to show service by the substitute, the latter cannot be allowed to furnish parol evidence setting aside the records made at the time the service was performed. This action was found necessary to prevent fraud by parties disposed to claim the service performed faithfully by heroes now dead.

THE EFFECT OF AMNESTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The general amnesty recently granted by the State of North Carolina to all participants in the Ku-klux laws has been somewhat commented upon by the Southern members of Congress. Senator Poole of North Carolina thinks that the State courts would deal very leniently with political offenders against the law. The effect of the Amnesty proclamation will be to cause the general Government to use more stringent measures in every case where law-abiding citizens of the State are molested.

THE PROPOSED NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Elmunds, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has been induced to withhold action of the committee with bill proposing the construction of the new Judicial District in Pennsylvania, until Gen. Negley can enter a written protest.

Mr. Ketcham, Gen. Albright, and an influential delegation from Scranton and Wilksbarre, are here urging the sanction of the Senate to the House bill.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAMBOATS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been approached regarding the office of Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. It is stated in reference to the person to be appointed that there will be a satisfactory agreement between the Secretary and the Congressional delegation interested.

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL WAR SHIPS.

It is expected that the Senate bill for the construction of ten new sloops of war will be somewhat amended in the House, although not of an important character. Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, will move for a Committee of Conference when it comes back for the House, and has no doubt but what the bill will speedily become a law.

THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASE.

The increase of the public debt, this month, is owing to the fact that several unusual heavy disbursements were made; for instance, Board of Public Works, D. C., $1,240,000; deficiency in the postal revenue, $1,000,000, and Pacific Railroad interest in excess of the amount paid by the companies $1,826, making a total of $4,066,000.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF DAKOTA.

Justice P. C. Shannon of Pittsburgh is urged for the Chief Justiceship of Dakota. A delegation from that territory accompanied by Gen. Negley called on the President Saturday to press the claims of Mr. Shannon for the position.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Matters in the State—The Kansas Senators, Pomeroy and Caldwell—Products and Railroads.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, KANSAS, January 21, 1873.

MATTERS IN KANSAS.

This fine State is just now languishing for lack of remunerative markets. Our farmers have produced so much corn and pork that the one is worth but fifteen cents per bushel, the other three cents per pound, live weight.

What we need here is a greater diversity of industries, both among farmers and the people of the towns; and eastern men who have a little means might invest it to great advantage, in establishing various kinds of manufactures.

Are you aware that we now have direct communication by rail with Texas, and with, perhaps, the largest and most productive cotton district in the United States, within less than four hundred miles of Lawrence and Topeka? This has been achieved within a few weeks and already cotton is beginning to be carried through our State to the east, to be manufactured, and then some of it to be carried back again in the finished fabric.

This is simply preposterous. Living is cheaper here than it is in New England or in Pennsylvania, and we have an active and very intelligent population of over half a million, many of whom would be glad to become operatives in cotton mills. Why cannot we have them?

Wool can be grown in Kansas in any quantity, so that it would be admirably adapted also to that manufacture.

There is no better place in the United States to manufacture cheese; yet we have on our tables out here cheese made in New York and Ohio.

What we need for all these things are capital and practical skill. Money is scarce and interest high; but so much the better for those who bring money here.

THE KANSAS SENATORS.

Just now our State is agitated, as it has not been for years, over the election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. S. C. Pomeroy. He is a candidate, and is making all possible efforts to be re-elected; but a large majority of the members of the Legislature are pledged to oppose him. Money might overcome this obstacle, were it not for the tremendous force of the popular protest. In all my experience I have seen nothing like it. He will be beaten; but who will be his successor no one can yet guess. The Caldwell investigation at Washington, moreover, is troubling the Pomeroy camp.

Everybody I see is hoping that the Senate will expel Mr. Caldwell; for everybody here knows that his election was purchased with money, and that the shameful business was conducted almost as openly as an ordinary auction. Should he retain his seat after what has been disclosed and should the Legislature of Kansas sheive Pomeroy—as they almost assuredly will—the dishonor which now rests upon what has been called the "rotten commonwealth" will be transferred to the upper house of Congress. Kansas is not rotten; but for a while a few rotten politicians "ran the machine," and brought disgrace upon the State. But the aroused feeling now prevailing all over the State proves that the Commonwealth is sound to the core. One thing is certain; a good man will be chosen, let whichever of the four or five most prominent aspirants be the man.

THE PRODUCTS AND RAILROADS.

Nothing is doing the west more harm than the hue and cry which is kept up through the press against the railroads, for not doing what it is not in human power to do, that is, to carry the crude products of the soil from a thousand to fifteen hundred miles, and still leave a remunerative profit to the producer. The sooner that kind of nonsense is stopped the better for the people of the west, however it may affect the manufacturers of the east. Here in Kansas we have a good deal of that kind of balderdash; and some of our people feel greatly wronged because they cannot have "free trade" with Europe, with which, owing to distance, it is impossible that there can be any *exchange* of commodities whatever.

By and by Colorado will be our best market, if, indeed, it is not so now. But we must multiply our industries at home, for that is better than any outside market; and eastern men of capital cannot do a better thing for themselves than to come here and look into our facilities for manufacturing many things.

J. C.

THE Ala[illegible] 000 seals last [illegible]

THE penalty [illegible] a second time, if [illegible] fine.

NEW YORK city r[illegible] pounds of butter and 99,7[illegible] cheese last year.

KENTUCKY distilleries consum[illegible] bushels of grain daily, and turn out [illegible] gallons of spirits.

THE buffalo bones which have been found on the prairies will be turned into combs and knife handles.

AN English child died from the presence of a hard lump in its stomach, caused by the milk having turned to cheese.

THE mysterious name of the "monkey wrench" was taken from its inventor, Mr. Monkey, who still lives in New Jersey.

THE records of the Land Office show that 326,680 acres of land have been disposed of in the State of Iowa during last year.

A MILWAUKEE lady had several hundred dollars worth of point lace clipped off her clothing, by an adroit thief, while she was at church.

IT is estimated that there are between two and three thousand buffalo hunters in Western Kansas, and they average about fifteen per day.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ says that "trilobites are not any more closely related to the phyllopods than to any other entemostracæ or to the isopod."

AT the Poultry Show which has just closed in Cleveland one of the exhibitors sold one fowl for $150. At that rate what would a first-class cow be worth?

THE latest whim of fashion is inflated rubber bustles. It takes a young husband with weak lungs half an hour to blow his wife up to a fashionable rotundity.

A STEER with no hair on, and a tail resembling a black snake whip, occupies a stall at Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco. The papers call him one of the "attractions."

A HAWK recently flew into the pantry of a gentleman's house at North Star, Michigan, and fought the proprietor so hard that he had to summon a physician to keep from bleeding to death.

GREAT BRITAIN will raise the $14,500,000 to pay the Alabama award out of the ordinary revenues of the country during the ensuing year, and probably have a small surplus besides.

A MAINE woman ate four quarts of oysters at one sitting the other day, and won $100 by so doing, which, after deducting her burial expenses, $85, left her $16 to commence the next world with.

CHILDREN ought to open their eyes when told of the enormous amount of time, material and labor that is bestowed on objects for their amusement. We see that toys worth $700,000 are imported into England alone!

THERE are so many lunatics in Virginia that all the asylums are filled. When a man goes crazy now, he is kept in jail until another lunatic dies, when he is admitted to the vacant place in the asylum.

SIX English grain laden steamers have been lost on the Atlantic ocean since last October; this terrible list of disasters being attributable to the want of sea-going qualities of most of the vessels engaged in the trade.

A YOUNG lady at Dubuque, Iowa, sets her present bull-dog on such male visitors as she does not desire to come again. The front yard looks like the floor of a tailor's shop, and the dog grows fat and saucy every day.

A CHINESE woman recently entered a police station in San Francisco, and asked for protection against a party of men, who, she said, had arranged to capture and sell her for a debt owed one of them by her husband.

A MAN on the Jason farm, near Titusville, in attempting to raise the safety-valve of his engine, accidentally knocked it off, and the rapidly escaping steam burned his arm so badly that amputation will doubtless be necessary.

THE water in the Niagara river is lower than it has been known for many years. It is at least thirty feet below high water mark. The river is a mass of ice from the beginning of the swift water, below the landing, to the falls.

FOSSIL remains of an enormous animal were found the other day in Oregon. The tusks were four feet in diameter at the base and fifteen feet long. Portions of the head show that the animal was two feet wide between the eyes.

A MAN in Walcotteville, Conn., undertook to milk his cow, one recent cold morning, with a pair of woolen mittens on. The startled animal gave him some new revelations in a-"cow"-tics by laying her dexter hind hoof alongside his ear.

THE discovery has recently been made that gun cotton will explode as readily when damp, or even saturated with water, as when dry, the only condition necessary to its explosion being its connection with a portion of the dry substance.

THE New York *Times* is entering a vigorous protest against the Catholic priests having nearly the entire religious control of the prisons, almshouses, children's nursery on Randall's Island, hospitals, and other institutions which are principally supported by Protestant tax-payers.

A KENTUCKY man, who had an arm shot off during the late war, has since then had his leg broken by a fall from a horse, his remaining hand "chawed up" by a threshing machine, one of his eyes put out by running against a fence rail, and half his ribs caved in by the kick of a mule.

THERE has been a lively discussion in the Rochester papers concerning the question as to whether fish could hear. Seth Green, the stocker and propagator, takes the negative side in the debate. Experiments lately made at the fish ponds of F. Mather, Honeoye Falls, New York, show that fish cannot hear, and that Seth Green is correct in his view of the question.

A PART of a sensational play now being produced at Syracuse, N. Y., is to shoot an apple from the head of an actress with real powder and ball, in imitation of William Tell, probably. In the first place, William Tell used a bow and arrow. In the second place there never was any William Tell; so what's the use in wasting powder and endangering lives to show how it was done?

THE Atlanta *Herald's* report of the disaster on the Macon & Western Railroad, January 2, says: "A sad incident was the father and husband sitting on the same seat for four long hours with his dead wife and children, unable to move any part of himself, being so completely fenced in, except one hand, and with this he could reach over and touch her, knowing she was dead."

A FEW days since a workman in one of the pork houses in Des Moines, happened to drop his false teeth in a trough from which several hogs were eating, and was not able to find them again. In a week they were brought to light by the knife of an operator, who was cutting up a hog for salting. The gold was slightly jammed, but no serious injury had been done them. The effect on the porker, however, has not been reported.

PERSONS who wear moustaches are often dreadfully embarrassed when eating curry or pea soup by the accumulation of the aliment upon their hirsute appendages. Such will be glad to learn that a rubber muzzle intended to obviate this inconvenience has been invented. It covers the upper and lower lips, having a slit in it to correspond with the mouth, and fastening behind the occiput with a spring.

THE Abee Michaud has written a letter to the Cologne *Gazette*, in which he claims that the Jesuits had much to do in hurrying the late Emperor of the French into the disastrous war against Germany. It was thought that France could be victorious, Prussian Protestantism be humbled, and Austria avenged for her reverses of Sadowa, and be driven back to her inquisitorial concordat. In the meantime, the attention of the laity would be distracted from the doings of the Ecumenical Council and its manufacture of dogmas thus be carried on without criticism or opposition. Everything turned out just as the fathers did not desire.

IT appears from the recent census in India that the people owning the direct authority of the Queen number 186,037,000, and those who obey the rule of native chiefs subject to a British protectorate number 55,250,000. So that in all the Empress in Hindostan rules over 241,287,000 in India alone, *i. e.*, as the population of the world is about 1,782,000,000, not far short of one-seventh of the whole race. To these must be added the population of the British Islands, of British America, of Australasia, and of other smaller possessions, and the subjects of Victoria will then reach the very respectable total of 286,000,000. China alone beats this with about 450,000,000. Russia, which stands next below, has only about one-quarter of these figures.

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REV. GEORG[illegible] Scotland, recently married fifteen couples in ten hours. A good day's work in the "matter o' money."

THE report that the ex-Empress Carlotta is dead is untrue. She is still living, but her condition is such that her death is probable at any moment.

UPON the marriage of Mrs. Wheat, of Virginia, an editor hopes that her path may be flowery, and that she may never be thrashed by her husband.

RICHARD SPENCER, hanged on the 8th ult., at Kirkdale, England, for the murder of his mistress, was born in jail, and his father was hung for murder.

RODNEY WRIGHT, of Vinton, Iowa, got epizootic virus on a flesh wound, and came near losing his life. He loses, however, his sense of taste and the hearing of one ear.

COMMANDER KIDDER RANDOLPH BREESE, of the United States Navy, was married, on the 23d ult., to Miss Martha Irvin Curtin, daughter of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

LAWRENCE MERSEREAU, born near New York city, died in Union, N. Y., on the 24th inst., at the ripe old age of ninety-nine. His father crossed the Delaware with Washington.

PAUL MESSANT, the French journalist, who died at Long Island City, married the daughter of Lola Montez, the Princess Eiditha Lolita, whom he had helped to escape from an Ursuline convent.

MARY MCARDLE lately died in Fenghal, Ireland, at the age of one hundred and fifteen years. Her strong point was that she worked with the reapers last harvest and kept up with her son, a frisky youth of seventy-seven.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is stated to have been very devout the last two or three years of his life, and to have attended mass every Sabbath and holy day with scrupulous care. Before his death he made confession and received absolution.

A NATIONAL penny subscription has been going on for some time in England for the benefit of John King, the first Englishman who signed the total abstinence pledge. It has just closed and amounts to $1,500. Mr. King is now old and in want.

THERE is great rejoicing in Spain over the birth of a Prince on Thursday. The happy event was celebrated by the singing of Te Deum in all the churches, the firing of salutes, and a general illumination of the city of Madrid the other night. The Prince is to be christened Louis Amadeo Fernando.

THE daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are in straightened circumstances, being compelled to earn their subsistence by working as copyists for lawyers in Baltimore. Members of the legal profession throughout the country are about starting a fund to relieve the necessities of these ladies—the children of a man who for thirty years held the highest judicial position in the country, and died poor.

SENATOR BROWNLOW expresses himself like the old "Parson" when he writes to the Athens (Tenn.) *Post* from Washington, January 16, about reports of his resignation, as follows:—"I consider that I am doing my State as much service here as anybody whom the Legislature would elect as my successor, and more than one of the several small politicians and county court lawyers who aspire to be Senator from Tennessee."

OHIO NEWS.

THE Ashland *Press* learns that some dogs got among sheep belonging to Mr. Sadler, of Milton township, that county, and killed the entire flock.

A LAW prohibiting the employment of children under ten years of age in any other establishment than the Children's Home is asked for.

JOHN [illegible]WISHER and wife, of Wayne township, Champaign county, aged about 45 years respectively, have both become insane from financial trouble.

MAJOR ADDISON PEARSON, President of the Ross county National Bank, and late Grand Master of the I. O. of O. F., died of apoplexy at his home in Chillicothe, Sunday night.

THE Citizens' Building and Loan Association, of Columbus, with a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $200, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State last week.

A STRANGER, name unknown, was brutally murdered near Shawnee, Perry county, about dark last evening, by a man named Thomas Stokle. The murderer made his escape, and the officers have failed to ascertain his whereabouts.

THE Marietta *Register* says that while Mr. Isaac Coulter, living near Cutler, was oiling his rifle it was discharged, and the ball striking a hired girl in the head, killed her instantly. The name of the young lady was Deborah Fish, and her age nineteen.

AT Dayton, on Thursday last, Charles Neele, a youth aged fourteen years, while playing on the ice of the canal, broke through, and the current at once carried him under for a distance of a hundred yards, where the body was recovered.

MR. D. PIERCE, a young man employed in the steam saw mill in Eaton, Lorain county, was killed on Monday of last week, by his clothing being caught in the belting. Before he could be rescued he was mortally injured, living only a few minutes after he was taken out.

BILL SPAYD, convicted of murder in the second degree—he killed James Mahar, in a doggery fight—sawed himself out of the Greenville jail on Thursday night. The Sheriff wants to swap $500 for him. He also made a hole to fit the escape of one Reed, a promiscuous horse thief.

AT a dance last Thursday night at Salineville, at the house of Wm. Finnegan, a young man named Peter Devine was shot in the eye, the ball penetrating his brain, causing death in about ten hours. Devine was standing outside the house at the time of the occurrence, and the shot was fired through a window from the inside.

LAST week the family of William Mink, near New Franklin, Stark county, came near being extirpated by eating of tomatoes that had been kept in an unclean, carroded tin can. All of them were sick. On Sunday one of the children had died, and the family physician thought the chances were against the recovery of two of the other children. Their sufferings were intense.

Episcopal Advice to Policemen.

The Bishop of Manchester, addressing a meeting of policemen the other day, said he was not one of those stiff starched bishops who would think there was something wrong in the purposes for which the company present were assembled that night. He understood there was a temptation placed in the way of policemen to acquire a reputation for sagacity by leading on offenders into a trap, as he might say. He did not mean to say that any of his hearers had yielded to the temptation to do anything of the kind. But he asked policemen to try to prevent, instead of merely detecting crime. They must see many young lads and lasses of fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years of age, who were going to the bad; and was it not worth while for policemen to say a word, or to do something in a friendly manner, to hinder these lads and lasses from following their evil course? If a policeman managed to rescue a boy or girl from crime—and he (the Bishop) was sure the police sometimes had chances of doing so—he would have done something that ought to give him satisfaction for the whole of his life, and something much more blessed than the apprehension of a confirmed criminal.

Very Much Married.

A rather interesting statement was made by one of the witnesses in the Jumel case, on Monday, in New York. A Mr. P. R. G. Pery testified as to his marriage in France, with Miss Eliza Jumel Chase, the daughter of the present holder of the Jumel estate. It appeared that, to guard against trouble on account of the peculiarities of the French law, the parties were married four times: first, by the Mayor of Bordeaux; second, by a Roman Catholic priest; third, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church; and fourth, by the American Consul at Bordeaux. The ordeal lasted two days, and Mr. Pery said that when it was over he felt not only considerably fatigued, but quite sure that he "had been very much married." When asked if Mme. Jumel did not first propose this marriage to him, Mr. Pery said: "No; I did my own lovemaking, and proposed in *propria persona*, as every plucky young man should

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THE CAPITAL.

Appropriation for a Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Report in Opposition to the President's Veto.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

A War of Words Between Blaine and Stevenson.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

The Call for 5-20 Bonds Postponed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 7, 1873.

ANOTHER ELECTION PROBABLE FOR LOUISIANA.

It is reported here that the Senate Privileges and Election Committee will set aside the Louisiana election and order a new one. Those who have listened to the evidence express the belief that the Committee cannot come to any other conclusion.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT PITTSBURGH.

An appropriation of $75,000 to build a marine hospital at Pittsburgh has been recommended by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The indications are that this recommendation will be looked upon favorably by the Appropriation Committee, and the bill became a law.

THE STAMP TAX ON CHECKS AND PERFUMERY.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed to report against the various propositions before them to repeal the stamp tax on checks and perfumery.

SENATOR POMEROY.

It was reported here that Senator Pomeroy will take his seat to-morrow, and attempt to vindicate himself.

THE TAX REFUND ON IMPORTED GOODS.

The refund of the tax on imported goods in bonded warehouses, under the act of June 6, 1872, is being paid quite rapidly at the Treasury Department. Some of the collectors' certificates, on which the refund is paid, are not quite explicit enough in stating the article entitled to refund under the law; for instance, ginger is mentioned, instead of ginger root, the last mentioned not being allowed after it is ground. In connection with this law, Senator Casserly has introduced in the Senate a bill amendatory of the act of June 6, 1872, which provides that merchandise which arrived at any port in the United States on or before July 31, 1872, and upon which duties were not paid previous to August, 1872, *though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store*, shall be entitled to the benefit or reduction provided in section two of the act of June 6, 1872.

CLAIM OF A GOVERNMENT SHIP CONTRACTOR.

The Bexter claim, amounting to over $125,000, growing out of a contract made by Bexter with the Government for furnishing iron ships during the war, the plans of which were materially altered by the Government, to the damage of Bexter, it is claimed, is now under discussion by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, but the figures of the claimant as to losses sustained are not satisfactory to the minds of some of the members, and it is doubtful if any final action is arrived at this session.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Jasper Packard, of Indiana, will, on Monday next, ask the House to suspend the rules for the purpose of getting up for discussion the bill organizing the American, Japan and China Telegraph Company.

TORPEDOES FOR THE NAVY.

General Casey, of the United States Engineer Corps, Admiral Case, of the United States Navy, and General Sedgwick, of the United States Army, were heard by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, yesterday, respecting the item in the Fortification bill of $400,000, for furnishing torpedoes. This question has given rise to considerable debate since it has been before the Committee, John L. Leigh, a noted inventor, testifying that he can construct a torpedo boat which will destroy every torpedo it may come in contact with. The Committee has thoroughly considered the question of making provision for the supply of torpedoes, for the continuation of the supply, and have agreed to allow $300,000 more for the purpose of making experiments, then adopting them for use in case of war.

THE QUESTION OF MORE CURRENCY.

Some of the Western Senators are against Sherman's bill for the resumption of specie payments, and will urge some measure calculated to give the West more currency. While the bill was under discussion in the Senate, this morning, there was not that attention paid to it which usually accompanies a popular financial discussion. John Jay Knox, Esq., the Comptroller of the Currency, stated, this morning, that the proposition embraced, in its report, to increase the currency $5,000,000 per annum, for five years, to be given to the National banks of the West and South, had been favorably received by Western Senators and Representatives calling on him. The proposition, certainly, has strong friends in Congress, but as the East seems determined to oppose such a measure, it is certainly going to be doubtful if any currency expansion or specie payment measure is passed at all this session.

PINCHBACK VERSUS WARMOTH.

The following anecdote was related to me by an austere Senator to-day:

Scene—Louisiana Investigating Committee room; Warmoth, Pinchback *et al.* sitting around a table, smoking.

"I say, Warmoth," says Pinchback, "I guess I'll go up in the Senate."

"Oh," says Warmoth, "don't do it; they won't want you there for six or seven years yet."

"Well, Warmoth," says Pinchback, "if they don't want me, I'm damned if you shall go there." *Exeunt omnes.*

THE EFFORTS FOR A SOUND CURRENCY.

The Banking and Currency Committee will dispose of quite a number of bills pending before them, respecting the currency question and the resumption of specie payment, just as soon as Sherman's bill on this subject, now pending before the Senate, is disposed of. The debate on it will reflect somewhat the sense of that body on this all-important subject, and be serviceable as a guide for the Banking and Currency Committee in framing their bill. This committee will take the best features of all the many bills referred to them and embrace them in a general one. One of the prominent members of this committee states that the subject of meddling with our currency laws is about like that of removing the Capitol. The idea has been thought a good one, and at one time was energetically worked, but the main obstacle is the difficulty in selecting the site; just as soon as one locality was thought the proper spot, up came the opposition and wanted it in another. Mr. Hooper, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, says that the West has the advantage of the East in establishing a sound currency basis; that her great producing capacity, and her immense exportations, gives her every power over the speculator.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

The following is a complete list of all applications petitioning for extension of patents, now pending action before the Senate Committee of Patents: Petition of Batchelder and Thompson for an extension of patent for car brake; Remmington & Co. protest against the committee granting this extension, and it is understood to be opposed by railroad interests generally. Petition of Rebecca A. Narsher for an extension of patent for enameling mouldings—the committee have received a memorial from citizens of Iowa protesting to such an extension; petition of R. A. Stewart for an extension of patent for clarifying defective cane juice, reported unfavorably; petition of A. L. Maember for an extension of patent for hay cutting machine, this is referred to Senator Hamilton for action; petition of E. P. Farry and B. Tilton for an extension of patent for door springs, and petition of Aiken & Filtbowan for extension of patent for improvement in sewing machines.

A large number of protests are on file against sewing machine patent extensions.

CUSTOMS SUITS WITHDRAWN.

The Attorney General yesterday directed the United States District Attorney at Savannah, Ga., to discontinue the suits pending there to compel certain persons to pay the U. S. customs taxes, that they had once paid to the confederate officials during the war, under compulsion. These suits are twenty-six in number.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President yesterday issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 5, 1873.

WHEREAS, By the award of the Emperor of Germany, under date of October 21st, 1872, certain territory heretofore held by joint occupation of Great Britain and the United States, including the island of San Juan and other islands in this tract of lands subject to sale at Olympia, in Washington Territory, is decided to belong to the United States; and

WHEREAS, It appears that there are many subjects of Great Britain now in occupancy of portions of the said territory whose rights and possessory titles are claimed to be protected by the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, made at Washington, June 15th, 1846, and by certain arrangements for the joint occupation of said territory existing between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty;

Now therefore, it is hereby ordered that all tracts or parcels of lands included in the said award, be withheld from sale or disposal of any nature under proscription, homestead or other laws of the United States, until after the claims of the occupants above mentioned shall have been adjusted and public notice thereof be given.

By the President.

U. S. GRANT.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Some surprise is expressed at the failure of Congress thus far to take up the steamboat bill, which was so extensively discussed at the last session, and the conference report on which was not accepted by the Senate. The present position of the bill is that if the report of the Conference Committee should be accepted by the Senate, and the House concur in the same, it will, with the President's approval, become a law. There is much opposition to the measure on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Conkling and others.

THE MINT AND COINAGE LAWS.

The Conference Committee on the bill revising and amending the laws relative to the mints assay offices and coinage of the United States, have held several meetings in the last few days, and will soon have the bill in proper shape for its passage through the House. That portion of section fourteen in the bill relative to abrasion and providing for the recoining of gold coin reduced in weight beyond the limit of abrasion, has been struck out by the Committee. Amendments have also been made as to the standard of weight of silver coins and minor coins, the amount of weight being expressed by the gramme in place of grain.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

Gen. Shanks, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, has been instructed to ask the House for unanimous consent to take action upon the bill bringing to light all the old Indian contracts, and rejecting those that are fraudulent.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

The bill which passed Congress and was sent to the President on the 16th of last month to pay Mary Love, of Tenn., $2,000 for services in carrying dispatches from Gen. Grant to Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville, Tenn., through the confederate lines, not having been returned by the President within the time prescribed by the Constitution, it has become a law, and the patriotic woman will now get the amount of her claim.

RATES OF FARE AND FREIGHTS ON RAILROADS—THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT TO REGULATE THEM.

The question as to the power of the Government to regulate the rates of fare and transportation of freight over railroads, is before the Senate Judiciary Committee, who have given the subject some attention, but is not yet ready to report. When they do, Congress will be fully prepared for the discussion of this question, for it is a matter pretty considerably talked over among Senators and Representatives. The general opinion is that Congress *should* regulate the rates, but the proposition to have the Government go into the railroad business itself is quite generally decried, and its propriety doubted, as any suggestion to have it engage in manufacturing or any other pursuit of like character would be.

THE MONEY CAPTURED BY GEN. BUTLER—THE NORTHERN CREDITORS TO BE PAID.

The fact has come to the knowledge of the Committee on Claims, that Gen. Butler had paid over in 1868 to the U. S. Treasury $262,000, being money captured in the South, in fact belonging to the loyal people of the North, which had never been covered into the Treasury. Yesterday morning the same committee agreed to report that the debts of Northern creditors confiscated by the South and captured by General Butler, amounting to $263,000, be distributed among the Northern creditors whose debtors they were, pro rata.

MEXICAN RAIDERS CAPTURED.

The Attorney General received a dispatch yesterday from the United States Marshal at Austin, Texas, stating: "We shall have in here five of the Mexican raiders—prisoners—on the 7th inst. The balance will be captured immediately."

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Dr. Gallandet, President of the National Deaf Mute College in this city, writes a letter to General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, giving an account of his European visit. The Dr. is at Leipsic, and will remain there till April, when he will return to Geneva, where his daughters are pursuing their French studies. His health has greatly improved since December. He is contemplating the question of holding a convention of instructors of deaf mutes at Vienna during the Exposition.

PRESSURE FOR OFFICE—OUTGOING CONGRESSMEN SEEKING TO BE PROVIDED FOR.

It is stated on the best authority, that a great change will be made in the chief officials of the Treasury Department, in fact of most of the Departments, after the 4th of March next. The pressure has already commenced, the heaviest claims for the best offices coming from the outgoing Republican Members of Congress.

H. S. Vanderbilt, Esq., the appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, contemplates severing his connection with the Appointing Bureau.

ERIE CANAL PREMIUM OF $100,000.

The contestants for this prize having failed to meet the requirements of the law, and the use of steam, *as at present applied*, in the propulsion of boats and barges, being deemed in many respects objectionable, it is now proposed so to vary the plan of propulsion as to obviate its objectionable features, by making an improvement in the canal itself, that is, by making a smooth, hard, and level bottom, so that the solid ground may be acted upon instead of the water. Patents have been secured for two methods, either of which would then be applicable, and which would secure fully the advantage sought to be attained, without abandoning the use of steam. The utility of these methods will be demonstrated, it is understood, early in the spring.

PITTSBURGH RESIDENT ARCHITECT.

President Grant has appointed Mr. Thomas Boyd as Resident Architect of the Government buildings in the city of Pittsburgh. His commission was made out yesterday.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of the Poland Committee this morning, John J. Blair was examined by Representative Stevenson. The witness testified that he was one of the origi[illegible] corporators of the Sioux City, Iowa Falls [illegible] Dubuque Railroad, with Pratt and Smith, [illegible] Dubuque, John F. Duncomb of Ft. Dodge, and W. W. Walker of Cedar Rapids. He detailed the history of the building of the road, the legislation by Congress renewing the land grant of 1856, and the State Legislature of the State giving a grant to the road. He testified that not a dollar was expended in procuring such legislation, either before Congress or the State Legislature. Witness never expended a cent for blackmail on any one, either a member of Congress or a private citizen. There was not a single road across Iowa to-day that is worth the money it cost to build it. The witness referred to the list of subscriptions; he testified that Wm. B. Allison took ten shares; he paid for his stock and never got a penny for his services; the firm of Samuel Hooper also had stock. Oakes Ames was a large subscriber; Dr. Wilson, Glenn, and W. Scofield were subscribers also. The Government did not talk much of land given in Iowa, as it amounted to nothing nearly, it being worthless. It reminded him of the Frenchman who had given away $2,000 before breakfast, and when asked how he made it, replied: "I have just marked my goods up." [Laughter.]

Question—Did you know of James G. Blaine, of Maine, being a subscriber? Answer—I cannot say about Mr. Blaine. I believe he held some stock which he got from the Coburns, of Maine. Witness never had any correspondence with Blaine about taking stock. Members of Congress who hold stock bought and paid for it, and none was given for corrupt purposes. The county taxation upon land grants held by the company was immense. In one county where there are but two hundred and thirty-four votes, they tax us on our land grant, and got $200,000. They tax us for building and supporting a school house which they never built. In one case one of the counties taxed us enormously for building a school house in which a man lived, and we had to pay his wife sixty dollars a month for teaching her own children. [Laughter.] They catch at everything.

Judge Merrick—Is that in Iowa? Answer—Yes, sir; that is where men of enterprise go. [Laughter.] Why, sir, that reminds me of the Dutchman's son who went west, and wrote to his father, "Dad, come out west; the meanest men get office here." [Renewed Laughter.]

Witness further testified that the name of James G. Blaine did not appear on the list of stockholders. All that witness knew about Blaine having stock was what had been testified to before this committee. No influence was brought to bear on Congress to have the land grant to the State renewed. That was a matter which the State was attending to; never heard of any promise ever being made to any member of Congress.

Hon. Samuel Hooper then testified that the firm of which he is a member subscribed to stock in the Sioux City and Iowa Falls Road.

Question—To what extent was your firm interested, and what was your proportion?

Mr. Hooper replied that he had no objection to telling, but he could not see why the committee wanted to inquire into his private affairs. Witness then exhibited a statement showing the amount held by the firm to be $189,100. Witness knew Ames and Mr. Allison held stock in the road; the subscription was made by a partner in the firm, although not until after consolidation.

Hon. James G. Blaine was re-called and examined by Mr. Stevenson.

Question—How was the subscription of the Coburns obtained to the Iowa Falls and Sioux City stock? Blaine—I don't understand your question.

Stevenson—I will ask it more direct. Had you anything to do with the subscriptions of the Coburns? Blaine—I answered that before very frankly. John J. Blair was here talking the matter over with some friends, among them Senator Grimes. He mentioned the subject to me. I said I had no funds, or could not take wish to cross-examine me on. Is that your knowledge of law?

Blaine to the Committee—I do not propose to be catechised by Stevenson in what I should call out of this room a very impudent manner. The proper course for Stevenson would have been, after introducing his resolution in the House, to come down here, give his testimony, and clear out; but instead of that he throws out a drag-net in the House to catch the Speaker, and then comes down here as a counter-attorney, asking me if the statements he makes are true. I confess, sir, I feel indignant at this course. I think it is against common decency.

Stevenson—It appears to me that I have been arraigned before this Committee.

Blaine—Yes, sir; I do arraign you.

Judge Poland—Well, I rather think, gentlemen, we will have to suspend this course.

Stevenson—I wish to ask Mr. Blaine what he gave the Coburns for the stock he got?

Blaine—I told you before I gave them $35,500, neither more nor less.

Q—In what?

Mr. Blaine—Partially in money and partially in bonds. I detailed the whole transaction in my former testimony and every circumstance connected with it.

Stevenson wanted to inquire as to other dealings between Blaine and the Coburns.

Judge Poland—Well, we can't allow any inquiry as other dealings.

Stevenson had nothing else to ask.

Blaine—Then I desire to put Stevenson on the stand. He testified before that his motive to introducing the resolution was to catch the Speaker. Now, I would like to show the animus he had in introducing that resolution, and if his relations with the Speaker were friendly.

Judge Poland—Well, we must decline to go into that question.

Blaine—But I want to show what was back of Stevenson in introducing the resolution—the animus he had in doing so. He wanted to catch the Speaker.

Stevenson (very excitedly)—I have rights here, I wish it understood, as well as the Speaker.

Judge Poland—Well, this contest must stop here.

Stevenson—The Speaker said in the House the other day that members must be loyal to the Speaker.

Judge Poland—That will do. This must stop.

McCrary (laughingly to Blaine)—Do you submit.

Blaine—Oh, certainly (bowing to Judge Poland.) I believe in being loyal to the Speaker, as Stevenson says.

Stevenson asked that the Messrs. Coburns of Maine, be summoned.

Judge Poland thought the testimony already covered all the points as to the transaction between Blaine and themselves.

Stevenson—My recent experience teaches me not to rely on the word of any man.

Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely on it. [Laughter.]

Blaine, in addressing the committee said: "If it is the mind of any member of the committee to ask me any question, I hope they will be asked, as I have not the remotest shadow of the shade of reluctance to answering all. The matter between myself and the Messrs. Coburns was a simple, straight business transaction, as I related the other day, and I have nothing in the world to conceal in regard to it."

Judge Poland announced that no further witnesses would be examined to-day, and the committee at one o'clock went into secret session. They adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

REPORT IN OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

When, on the 1st of June last, President Grant vetoed the bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, the message was referred to the Senate Committee on Claims. To-day Senator Howe, its chairman, made a report from that committee, strongly in opposition to the veto.

The report says the objections of the President are not based upon the ground that the act is unconstitutional or was inconsiderately passed, and that neither of these objections could be well urged against it. The Constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the payment of private claims cannot well be denied. The act in question was passed after careful consideration. Some statesmen and jurists have maintained that the use of the veto power was limited to cases of unconstitutional and rash legislation, but the text of the Constitution as well as the usage of the Government sanctions a broader use of the power. There can be no doubt that the President may interpose his veto to the passage of any bill, however constitutional and however maturely it may have been considered by the Legislature. There can be doubt that when he does interpose his veto it can only be overcome by the concurrence of two-thirds of each house of Congress. Thus, in our governmental system, the negative of the President counteracts the vote of one-sixth of each house of Congress. With the assent of the President, a majority of each house can enact a law, but against his dissent two-thirds are required. Since, therefore, the executive veto paralyzes so large a portion of the Legislature, it would seem it ought not to be interposed except upon substantial and well-considered grounds, and it would seem quite evident that if the executive assumes a task, with the help of his cabinet, of reconsidering the expediency of all laws which Congress matures, with the aid of all its committees and all its members, while he may sometimes correct mistakes, he may also sometimes make mistakes.

The committee say the principal objection urged against the act is that it provides for a claim arising on account of the ravages of war. The message states the circumstances under which the claim arose. The bill appropriates twenty-five hundred dollars to compensate Dr. Best for the destruction of his dwelling house and its contents by order of the commanding officer of the United States military forces at Paducah, Ky., March 26, 1864.

In reviewing the reasons of the President for the veto, the committee admit that in some sense the destruction was ravages of war, but in their opinion the house taken from the claimant was for the use of the Government. It asserts, as a general principle of both international and municipal law, that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the Government for public uses, in which case, under the Constitution of the United States, the owner is entitled to just compensation, but also subject to be temporarily occupied or even actually destroyed in times of great personal danger, when the public safety demands it, and in this latter case governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner.

The committee, taking issue with the President, say they have not found any such general principle affirmed either in international or municipal law, but have found the very reverse affirmed by all law, international and municipal. They quote numerous legal authorities and several Congressional precedents in support of this view, and in reply to the President's caution that the payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money for the necessary and unavoidable destruction of property by the army, they say the act for the relief of Dr. Best does not provide for the payment of property unavoidably destroyed. On the contrary, it clearly discriminates against and disclaims liability for such payment. They reply, secondly, that if the principle involved in the bill be just, and as it has been seen to be in accordance with the commands of all law and all precedent, the Government cannot be excused from making payment to Dr. Best because of the weight of the burden such payments would impose upon the Treasury.

The committee say he who regards law or loves justice will be reluctant to see a loyal citizen reduced by the deliberate act of his Government to absolute destitution, and then turned away from the full tills of the Treasury which carry from year to year unused millions, a single year's interest on which would compensate for every injury coming within the principle of Best's claim. There is no warrant for believing that the principle recognized by this bill would involve the Treasury in large disbursements. It has already been seen that the bill establishes no new precedents. Congress has already paid several claims resting upon precisely the same principles. From the foundation of the Government, it cannot be discovered that Congress ever refused to pay a similar claim. If, as some profess to apprehend, similar claims for millions await payment, the question arises, Where are they? During the eleven years since the late war commenced, the whole amount of claims of every kind recommended for payment by the Senate Committee on Claims, excluding those reported from claims commissions, will fall considerably below one million dollars.

In conclusion, the Committee enter into a statement to show that no claim was ever or ever can be preferred against the Government resting upon more impregnable grounds than the claim preferred in this bill, and they therefore recommend its passage, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Howe also made a similar recommendation in relation to the bill appropriating $11,250 for the relief of Thomas B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo., vetoed by the President on the 7th of June, 1872, for reasons similar to those set forth in the message vetoing the bill for the relief of Best.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

The Louisiana investigation was resumed this morning. McMillan, examined by Ray, testified as to his previous status in Louisiana; had never been in Morehouse and Richland, two parishes [illegible] Senatorial district; his statement of the number of colored Fusion (40) votes and white Republican votes was on an opinion based upon his familiarity with public affairs.

Lynch, examined by Trumbull, said he examined the papers that were before his board and now here; they are not all here; a carpet bag containing affidavits as to fraud, &c., is missing; all the papers here were before the board; he misses also some papers furnished by State supervisors in relation to registration, also various papers which he cannot particularly remember.

McMillan said he did not see the relevancy of Ray's cross-examination himself, and suggested it be stricken out.

Trumbull said it could do no harm, and might as well remain.

The Lynch board papers having arrived, they and those used by the Wharton Board were sent to the room of the Committee on Elections, whither Warmoth, McMillan, Ray, Lynch and Southmayd repaired, to examine them.

The Committee went into secret session upon the preliminary report.

SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day limited the new Government building in Philadelphia to three millions. At present the appropriation is a million and a half on that account. They also agreed to the appropriation of $40,800 for Appraiser's stores in San Francisco, and $100,000 for observing the transit of Venus. The Committee completed their action on the Army Appropriation bill, which is about $30,000,000.

any of the stock. I subsequently wrote to the Messrs. Coburns; they took $200,000 worth. Witness did not remember of ever having had a conversation with Blair. The subject came up in a conversation with Senator Grimes.

Stevenson—You have stated so in your former testimony? Blaine—No, sir; I was deprived of getting it for several days on account of your detaining it in your possession, and could not correct it.

Stevenson—You stated in your former testimony that you had business transactions with the Messrs. Coburns. Will you [illegible] what those transactions were? Blaine—If the committee thinks that it is a proper question, and so asks me, I will answer; but those transactions were entirely of a private nature. However, I do not object to stating them, if the committee wants me to.

Judge Poland—Oh, well, we have no right to inquire into private business not affecting this investigation.

Stevenson—I now propose to cross-examine Mr. Blaine on his former testimony.

Blaine—I would like to know what new testimony you have been bringing in now that you

THE CALL FOR BONDS POSTPONED.

The Secretary of the Treasury revoked the order which he signed this morning calling in $100,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, to be paid May 7th. This is done because of the information from London that the subscriptions there to the new fives are made payable on June 1st. The call will be renewed on March 1st, so as to have the called bonds payable on June 1st, to conform to the London subscription.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned from Wilmington in the morning, and to-day received quite a large number of visitors. The Cabinet session was attended by all the members.

REPORT ON THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

The preliminary report of the Senate Committee on Elections on the Louisiana investigation will relate exclusively to the legality of the electoral vote.

BOSTON.

Credit Mobilier Investigation—What it Cost to Build the Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, February 7.—The books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which were telegraphed for, arrived this morning, and B. F. Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier and Auditor of the Union Pacific Company in New York, proceeded to make up the figures, upon which Wilson, chairman of the committee, proposes to examine him. Ham was recalled, and stated that he had searched the books for the cost of the Hoxie contract on the road between Omaha and the one hundredth meridian. It cost $12,974,416.24, of which $1,934,769.96 remained unpaid. The $2,000,000 note was given on account of this indebtedness. The cost of building was $7,806,183.33; could not give the cost of the first fifty-eight miles west of the one hundredth meridian; he knew of no adjustment of the profits on the fifty-eight miles, but $1,104,000 were paid on it by the Credit Mobilier. On 2¼ per cent. interest and prospective profits the Credit Mobilier advanced $72,360,050 on the Ames contract. No adjustment was ever made to witness' knowledge, and he knew nothing of the cost of the one hundred and thirty-eight completed miles included in the Ames contract, nor of the fifty-eight miles built on the Hoxie contract. They were charged as discount on securities in the Ames contract, according to the trustees' books, on $6,118,000 first mortgage bonds, a loss of $51,744,008, and on $14,606,000 Government bonds a discount of $32,603,544. The assignees of the contract subscribed to the stock as provided by the terms of the contract. The total amount subscribed to the Ames and Davis contracts was $30,696,000 between January, 1868, and July 18, 1870, though a portion might have been subscribed for other purposes. H. C. Crane and John A. Rice made subscriptions, probably on checks of the Union Pacific Company, representing the proceeds of sales of stocks and bonds. The trustees had other bonds and stock besides those belonging to the contract. The amount of the stock of the Union Pacific railroad sold during the execution of the Hoxie contract was $5,000,000, a million and a quarter of which went to the Credit Mobilier in Government bonds; have examined the balance sheets presented by Crane yesterday, and find them correct. The Trustees' profits were described as in securities and stock, of which Crane gave footings, and several items were testified to. The summary is as follows: profit on the Ames contract, $29,854,960; on the Davis contract, $7,802,135, and on the Hoxie contract, $5,168,232; total profit to contractors of the entire road, $12,825,327, in stock and securities at their par value. John A. Rice paid into the Union Pacific Railroad Company in cash $636,803,490, the proceeds of bonds and stock sold.

Wilson—The aggregate profits on the Ames and Davis contracts, as shown by the balance sheets exhibited by Crane, are $37,657,095. Now state how much of that amount is in bonds, stock and money.

Ham—They received on account of the contract $3,777,000, first mortgage bonds, amounting to $3,399,390; $4,400,000 certificates of first mortgage bonds, afterwards turned into income bonds, amounting to $4,425,000; $5,841,000 income bonds, amounting to $8,436,600, and subscribed for $24,000,000 stock at par, the balance being $2,346,195 in cash.

Wilson—Now will you look at the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and see what appears to be the cost of the whole road.

Ham—I should prefer to estimate it myself, and not trust myself to the estimates by others. As found on the books it would take some time.

An intermission was taken and the book keepers made up the answer under Ham's direction. It was as follows: The whole cost of the Company appeared to be by the books $114,033,728.52, an itemized statement of which was submitted. The actual cost to build was $71,208,399.18, items of which were also submitted.

Ham continued: The Trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts were compelled, on account of the pressing necessities of the company, to sell securities received by them at so large a discount from the amount paid for them, that the actual amount divided on both contracts at its cash value he should consider worth not more than $9,000,000.

Wilson—What securities do you refer to?

Ham—First mortgage bonds, land grant bonds, income bonds and stock.

Wilson—What did the trustees purchase the land grants at?

Ham—They bought them at 55, and sold them with other securities, first mortgage bonds being offered at 85. $1,000 in land grants, $1,000 in first mortgage and $5,000 stock were sold together for $2,000. Another sale was of $1,000 in land grants and $2,000 in stock for $800. The bonds were placed at 60 cents and the stock at 10 cents, but I had no authority to enter it. Nothing was divided according to the books. The securities were substantially sold to the trustees. He admitted that the bonds were taken on contracts.

Rollins, Treasurer of the Company, was recalled and testified: By a special vote on January 12th, 1871, C. S. Bushnell was allowed to buy $2,636,000 in land grant bonds at 70. The matter of settlement with Bushnell was afterward referred to a committee, who made a report, which was submitted with testimony. No other measures had been taken to settle with him.

This closed the Boston investigation. Wilson leaves for New York to-night, having provided for the computation of important office accounts and the dispatch of certain of the company's books to Washington as aids in the making up his final report.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—River twenty feet eight inches; rising. Arrived—Lawrence and Potomac from Memphis; H. G. Yaeger, New Orleans; Henry Probasco, Madison. Departed—With empty barges for Pittsburgh, H. Diamond, George Roberts and Ajax. Weather clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—Arrived—Babbage and barges, Cairo. Departed—Lady Lee, Red river; Tom J. Lewis, Ouachita river. River rising slowly, and the channel to Cairo improved somewhat by cutting out. All the boats that left here yesterday got over Horse Tail Bar, and were getting along finely at last accounts. The Victory and barges, laden with iron ore, will leave for Steubenville as soon as there is water enough. Weather clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, February 7.—River rising; 9 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and mild. Arrived—F. P. Gracy and Jno. Lumsden, Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes, upper Cumberland; F. P. Gracy, Cairo.

EVANSVILLE, February 7.—Clear most all day, and pleasant; now growing cold; mercury 29 to 50. River risen 20 inches. Up—Dictator and Little Condor, 10 P. M.; Alaska, 2 A. M.; Morning Star, 3. Down—Iron Mountain, 7 A. M.; Gray Eagle, 4 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 6—all with fine trips. Business active.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—River clear; falling steadily. Departed—Sam Hale, New Orleans.

CAIRO, February 7.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis, 3 P. M.; Nashville, Cincinnati, 6; Glencoe, New Orleans, 6; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 7. Departed—Continental, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Chester, St. Louis, 3. River about stationary. Cloudy; mercury 34.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Arrived—Belfast, St. Louis. Departed—John Kyle, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—River risen 8 inches; rising; 9 feet 1 inch in canal; 7 feet 1 inch in chute. Cloudy and mild; mercury 53 at 5 P. M. Business lively. Arrived—Belle Vernon and J. N. Philips, Nashville; Thompson Dean, Mary Houston, Mary Miller and Commonwealth, New Orleans; Liberty No. 4, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh; Dexter and Mary Ann and tow, New Orleans; Cowan and tow, St. Louis; Thompson Dean, Cincinnati. The Commonwealth, for Cincinnati, is expected to get through to-night.

VICKSBURG, February 7.—Down—Crescent City and barges, Mary E. Forsythe and R. E. Lee. Up—Julia. Cold and clear. River stationary.

WILMINGTON.

Arrival of the President.

WILMINGTON, DEL., February 7.—Upon the arrival of President Grant in this city, yesterday, he was given an enthusiastic reception. A deputation of the city officials met the train on its arrival in the State of Delaware. Mayor Simms, of Wilmington, delivered the address of welcome, to which the President made an appropriate response. The Governor and State officials were also present at the Presidential reception. In the reception room a lady presented the President with a bouquet of flowers, accompanied by the remark that it was given in behalf of the ladies. The present was a testimonial of the President's action in excluding wine from the New Year's reception.

The manufacturing establishments of the place were then visited. After the citizens' banquet, at which a large number of toasts and speeches were made, the President left, at one o'clock in the morning, for Washington.

—The Boston Public Library will be opened next Tuesday, in accordance with an order from Common Council.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Stock and Bond Programme.

Four Tracks from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Chicago.

The Amended Charter Obtained to Circumvent the Constitutional Convention.

Past Additions and Present Capital of the Company.

Exempting Real Estate from Taxation to be Checked.

Speaker Elliott Again Comes Down on the Floor.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 7, 1873.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PROGRAMME.

The passage by the Legislature this week of the bill allowing the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at a general or special meeting, to increase its capital stock without limit, and the Board of Directors to issue mortgage bonds on the property and franchises of the company, only limited by the amount of capital stock outstanding, is creating considerable discussion, now that the measure has passed beyond the reach of the Legislature. It is not doubted that Governor Hartranft will complete the work by signing the bill. It will be formally accepted by the stockholders of the company at their approaching annual meeting, when it will assume the nature of an irrepealable contract between the State and the railroad company. At least I believe that is the way the lawyers look at it. The railroad company then takes its place as a sovereign financial power within the State, unhampered by restrictions of any charter whatever. It will be supreme.

GEARY'S VETO OF A SIMILAR BILL.

A bill of a somewhat similar character to that passed by the Legislature the other day, was passed in 1867. It proposed, however, to place in the Board of Directors the power to increase to an unlimited amount the capital stock and bonded indebtedness of the company, without consulting the stockholders. In the bill of this session the power to increase the stock is vested in the stockholders, and to issue bonds on the directors. I don't know that there will be much difference in the practical working of the two plans. But Governor Geary vetoed the bill of 1867, on the ground that the stockholders and not the directors should have the power. This was the only specific reason he assigned, but he argued generally against the principle of the bill, on the ground that it would create a power within the commonwealth dangerous to the people—one that could become supreme in business and politics. The veto of Governor Geary was sustained by the Senate, Messrs. Graham and Bigham, of Allegheny county, voting against passing the bill over the Governor's veto.

THE VALID REASON FOR THE LEGISLATION.

After its defeat in 1867, the measure was allowed to rest until this session, when it was brought forward changed in the manner and passed with the result indicated. I am told by a prominent gentleman here, who I take to be reasonably well informed as to the inner policy of the company, (of which he is a warm supporter) that the reason the bill was brought forward at this time, was owing to apprehensions on the part of the railroad managers, that the Constitutional Convention would place limitations on the power of the Legislature to increase the capital stock of railroad companies. Any one acquainted with the temper of the Convention will realize that this apprehension was well founded. This is shown by the fact that the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, when Mr. Howard, of Allegheny, brought to the attention of the delegates the bill just passed by the Legislature, the Convention at once adopted a resolution (recommended by the Committee on Railways) by the striking vote of *ninety eight ayes* to *eight nays* directing the Committee on Railroads to report an article which shall prevent the Legislature hereafter from authorizing any railroad company to increase its stock, except under proper limitation, which shall be therein designated. It was stated to the delegate that the resolution had been considered by a very full meeting of the committee, and it was determined to report it as a means of securing an expression of opinion by the Convention, and of attracting public attention to the character of the bill before the Legislature. Too late; too late—the Legislature had already whirled the bill through, and the only hope of those who deem it an improper one lies in the exercise of the veto power by Governor Hartranft.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

It is stated very generally here, by the friends of the railroad company, that the bill is designed to enable the company to carry out improvements of extraordinary magnitude. It is asserted that not only will a four-track road be laid between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but the same facilities will be provided for the Fort Wayne Road between Pittsburgh and Chicago. By the time these additions can be made to the carrying capacity of these great lines, it is believed they will be absolutely necessary to the business offered. Of this there can hardly be much doubt. But in addition, it is clear the powers given to the Pennsylvania Railroad by this act, will be used to strengthen its more remote southern and western connections, and especially the lines connecting with the Southern Pacific Company, as well as that company itself, now under the Presidency of Mr. Thomas A. Scott, and backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The latter has ample power now, to buy up all the railroads in the United States if it desires to do so, and can make the necessary bargains.

PRESENT CAPITAL STOCK.

By its act of incorporation, the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was fixed at $7,500,000. In 1852 this was increased to $14,000,000; in March, 1853, to $18,000,000; in May, 1855 to $20,000,000; and in March, 1866, to $30,000,000. Then came an attempt in 1867 for an unlimited increase, stopped by Governor Geary's veto. In 1871 the capital stock was increased to $32,859,000. In 1872, the company was authorized to make an additional increase not exceeding 450,000 shares at the par value of fifty dollars per share. This brings up the present capital stock of the company to $65,359,000, with no limit as to the future.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

One of the greatest abuses attempted in the Legislature has been the exemption of certain real estate from all taxation save for State purposes. The exception amounts to nothing, for there is no State tax on real estate. There are probably fifteen or twenty bills now pending in each House exempting property, such as churches, parsonages, public halls and cemeteries from taxation. In Philadelphia alone it is estimated the property exempted from taxation by private bills "sneaked" through amounts in the aggregate to fifty millions of dollars. A bill was introduced in the Senate this morning, and will probably pass both Houses, repealing all these exemption laws, and specifying what property shall be exempted. The list embraces all subjects entitled to such immunity, and strikes at the abuses which have grown up within a few years. It is to be hoped the bill will become a law, and special exemptions be stopped for all time. In some cases brought to the attention of members, property gets clear of taxation that brings in to a few individuals, organized probably as a benevolent or secret association, a large revenue from rents.

SPEAKER ELLIOTT AGAIN.

The Speaker came down on the floor again, to-day, in order to make a personal explanation relative to certain allegations made in regard to his action in the House, by a member of the Philadelphia City Councils. The Speaker set out by saying the statements of the City Father were "a bald, naked lie," and wound up reiterating they were "a wilful, barefaced, bald lie." Having thus vindicated his integrity, so far as it was brought in question, the Speaker wiped his spectacles, and resumed the chair as the director and umpire of the courtesies of parliamentary debate.

EXPENSES OF THE INAUGURATION.

A bill making an appropriation of three thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the inauguration of Governor Hartranft passed the Legislature to-day. This is a very small amount, it was urged, and there were only a few negative votes in the House against paying it. But the question is, was it an honest bill? and not whether it was large or small. I am informed that when the committee was making up their accounts, they could not raise bills amounting to more than $2,000, of which $700 was for refreshments. How did the other thousand dollars get on the bill, and who reaped the benefit of it. Those who voted against the appropriation, in the House to-day, evidently suspected something wrong.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The four Committees of the House in the contested election of the Luzerne county members, has fairly commenced its work. Last night the answer of the sitting members to the plea of the contestants was filed. It deals about as largely in allegations of fraud as the petition of the contestants, and if both statements can be accepted as true, the political condition of Luzerne county approaches total depravity. A motion was made in committee, by Mr. L. W. Hall, the counsel for the contestants, to strike from the answer certain statements as to election roguery by prominent politicians of Luzerne, not parties to the present contest. The motion to strike out was negatived by the committee, and the examination of witnesses commenced. The four committees hold joint sessions to hear testimony and arguments, for all the cases rest on the same state of facts; but separate reports will be made on each contest. Several hundred witnesses will be examined, and it is extremely probable a decision will not be arrived at until the closing days of the session.

In the Philadelphia case of Faunce vs. Ash, of the Twelfth district, the committee has resolved to meet at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, on Monday next, and proceed with the taking of testimony.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Mitchell, of the Ways and Means Committee, this morning reported a joint resolution for the final adjournment of the two houses of Legislature, at noon on Thursday, the 27th of February. It passed without opposition, but will be likely to remain unacted on by the Senate until it can be ascertained if the business will be sufficiently advanced to permit of a *sine die* adjournment at the time named.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S FIRST RECEPTION.

The first reception by Governor and Mrs. Hartranft, last night, at the Executive Mansion, was a brilliant success. The floral decorations of the house were superb, profuse in quantity, and displayed with rare taste. The crowd was very large, comprising officials and citizens, with a fair representation of the beauty and fashion of the State capital. The reception lasted from eight until eleven o'clock, dancing and conversation occupying the attention of the visitors.

CONTESTED JUDGESHIP.

The contested judgeship from the Seventh Judicial District of this State, composed of the counties of Montgomery and Bucks, of which mention has been made in this correspondence, has been virtually decided by the committee quashing the petition of the contestant, as presenting no legal ground for unseating the sitting judge, even if the facts are as alleged. The decision of the committee was unanimous. The point in this case has been determined scores of times heretofore, viz.: that an election cannot be invalidated because of immaterial errors or surplusage in the ballots. In nine of the ballots cast for the successful candidate, the district was specified as the fifth, whereas it should have been the seventh; but even the mention of the district was deemed immaterial, and the error had no legal effect, as it assuredly should have none in equity. Governor Geary's appointee, Mr. Watson, who was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the successful candidate, will, therefore, hold over until fall, when the vacancy will be filled by election.

THE HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The State Homeopathic Society concluded its session last evening. The future meetings of the society were changed from the first Wednesday in February to the first Wednesday in October. The following delegates were appointed to the American Institute of Homeopathy, at its next annual meeting in Cleveland: Drs. P. Dudley, D. Cowley, C. J. Carmany, H. H. Hoffman, W. J. Blakely, M. Preston, J. H. Marsden, W. M. Williamson, C. A. Stevens, J. B. Wood. The State Society directed that the paper on "Diseases of Bones" presented to this Society by the Allegheny County Medical society should be presented to the American Institute of Homeopathy through the Bureau of Surgery of the Institute, at its next annual meeting, at Cleveland, as the paper of the society to the institute.

The proceedings of the Society closed with the election of officers: Dr. J. F. Cooper, of Allegheny city, was elected President, with the usual Vice Presidents, secretaries, and censors. Dr. Wm. R. Childs was chosen necrologist, and Dr. L. H. Willard, of Allegheny, orator. Dr. Cooper, on being conducted to the chair, made a brief address, and this ended the proceedings of the Society. ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, PA., February 7, 1873.

SENATE.

PETITION.

A petition was read to protect miners in the bituminous coal regions, and to repeal all laws exempting church and other property from taxation.

ACTIONS OF EJECTMENT.

Mr. WALLACE read a bill relating to actions of ejectment.

BILLS PASSED.

An act to provide for the obtaining of evidence where the defense is insanity, and also to incorporate the trustees of the Christian Missionary was passed.

The act repealing the laws exempting property from taxation was ordered to be printed.

THE SCREEN BILL.

The screen bill for Allegheny and the West was reported favorably.

HOUSE.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

A joint resolution to pay the expenses of the inauguration, $3,000.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Dollar Savings Bank.

An act conferring banking privileges on the Sharon Savings Bank was negatived.

A supplement to the Savings Bank of Franklin, with amendments.

An act to incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Fayette county, with amendments.

An act incorporating the Waynesboro Bank, with amendments.

An act conferring banking privileges on the Wood's Run Saving Fund.

An act to incorporate the United States Savings Bank.

The Union Bridge Company was reported on favorably.

BILLS READ.

Mr. RAMSEY read a supplement to the supplement to the Safe Deposit of Wheatland.

Mr. HENRY, of Cambria: Defining the location of the boundary lines of Millville, in Cambria county.

Mr. GREENAWALT, of Westmoreland: A supplement to the charter of Latrobe.

Also, an act relating to the law library of Westmoreland county.

Mr. SMITH, of Fayette: An act incorporating the Brownsville Construction Company.

CHICAGO.

Arrest of Alleged Burglars—Capture of Stolen Jewelry.

CHICAGO, February 7.—The police last evening arrested two men supposed to have been concerned in the robbery at the Tremont House, some three weeks ago, of Isaac Mills, agent of a New York jewelry house, of some twenty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry. The arrest was effected through the agency of R. W. Scofield, of New York, to whom the men applied to sell the plunder, representing that it was a stock they had had in a store in a country town, which they were closing out. Mr. Scofield recognized the jewelry as the manufacture of a New York house, and communicated with the policemen, and trapped the robbers and secured a large portion of the lost valuables.

Just arrived and out of Bond.

Genuine old Cognac Brandies,
Rochelle Brandies,
Fine old Gins,
Pure Jamaica Rum,
Best Irish Whiskey,
Regular Scotch Whiskey,
Rare Champagnes.

Royal Port Wines,
Spanish Wines,
Portugal Wines,
German Wines,
French Wines,
etc., etc., etc.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the fine assortment and really pure and unadulterated foreign and domestic liquors, to be found at the well known and responsible house of Dillinger & Stevenson, importers and wholesale dealers, No. 87 Second Avenue.

The Anderson Sash-Balance

has proved its efficiency by actual test. It is one of the most complete inventions of the age. It answers every purpose of a sash-balance, and is so simple that it can be used on any window, and adjusted by any mechanic. It can be put in place of the old balances without any change in the window frame. It is very simple, and not liable to get out of order. It is just what has long been needed. Look at it working, at No. 70 Smithfield Street.

Advantage of Pure Liquors—The Advantage Reciprocal Between Buyer and Seller—Where to get the Best—S. S. Waters & Co.—Heavy Dealers—Immense Stock—Prompt Attention to Orders Either Personal or by Mail.

None who are in the habit of using any kind of stimulants find anything superior to the pure wines and liquors supplied by Messrs. S. S. Waters & Co., No 23 Diamond-square, Pittsburgh. And many customers ask especially for liquors coming from that house, unwilling to take others, and confident that a pure article only can be furnished by them. The advantage of pure liquors are thus seen to be reciprocal between dealer and consumer—between buyer and seller. The former gets an uninjurious article, whether he buys to use for medicinal or domestic purposes, and the former secures the good will, continued custom and influence of the other, and builds up a good substantial trade besides. Such liquors as all consumers and traders like to get are kept by the firm we mention. They are very heavy dealers, carry an immense stock, and fill orders by mail and those delivered in person with equal promptitude.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for, and during a period, of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The Cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, ETC.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die, the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, of the contractor's cost, subject to the approval at the Postmaster General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five (25) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, adressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to repor weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or, in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contract shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States to any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide, that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞THIRD U. P. CHURCH.—SERVICES TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. S. R. FRAZIER. Sabbath School 1 P. M.

☞CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERian church, cor. Sandusky and South Diamond streets, Allegheny. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. T. COOPER, D. D. Communion Services will commence at 2 P. M. Preaching in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON, commencing at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Mrs. MARTHA K. FLEMING, late of Allegheny City, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated to
S. LINDSAY, Jr.,
157 Liberty street,
Executor.
fe8:h44 s

PRODUCE HOUSE
OF
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 182 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A PARTIAL LIST OF STOCKS TO be offered at auction MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at COLE & IRWIN'S Sales Rooms, No. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, Maltby's Building. N. Whiting & Co., Auctioneers:
40 shares Union Fire Insurance Co.
14 shares Keystone Bank.
20 shares Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
19 shares Monongahela Incline Plane Co. stock.
500 shares Triumph Oil Company.
50 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company.
10 shares City Deposit and Trust Company Bank.
20 shares Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Co.
25 shares Homestead Bank.
10 shares Improvement Trust Company.
5 shares Armenia Fire Insurance Company.
25 shares Boatman's Fire Insurance Company.
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Company.
7 shares Wylie Avenue Savings Bank. fe8:h22

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
CHINA
Glass and Queensware,
Britannia and Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery.
No. 100 Wood Street.

FOR SALE,
ROLLING MILL
AND
NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of
One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
Ore Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes, Straw Pumps, &c., &c.

This property is very favorably located for manufacturing iron economically—contains 5 acres 7¾ perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.
The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.
JAMES WOOD & CO.
fe6:h41

CARD.
We have this day disposed of our entire stock of
China, Glass and Queensware,
TO
MESSRS. GARBER & WILLIAMS.
The senior member, Mr. GEORGE H. GARBER, has been in our employ for the past six years; we therefore take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, and especially to our old customers who we would urge to bestow on the new firm the patronage they have so liberally conferred on the old house during the last forty years.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
GARBER & WILLIAMS,
Successors to HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
Importers of
Queensware, China
AND FINE GLASS,
NO. 159 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe6:h35

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
R. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
R. B. Brown, John Nusser,
Hugh Lafferty, Jos. Keeling,
J. G. Fleishman, Robt. Houlden,
J. S. Mohler, H. Sunshine,
Fred. Schulte, Geo. Geyer,
G. A. Mundorf, A. Rapp.
Robt. Young.

SEEDS, SEEDS.
Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN,
ja31:g86-d&eowS 137 Liberty street.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS.
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,
Office for Purchase and Sale of
REAL ESTATE
OF ALL KINDS,
47 East Diamond Square,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1873.
☞AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 16th day of January inst., the Board of Directors were instructed to call a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Corporation should be dissolved. In accordance with their action, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO., will be held at the Banking House of Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, on the 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine whether or not, the construction of said Bridge should be abandoned, and the Corporation dissolved; and if the question be decided affirmatively, then to take such action as may be necessary for the final dissolution of the Corporation. Every subscriber to the Stock is earnestly requested to be present.
By order of the Board of Directors.
fe7:h26 D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873.
☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe6:h4 JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

☞WESTERN SAVINGS BANK—THE annual election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, February 11th, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
ja31:h5 JAS. M. BELL, Cashier.

WANTS.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WISHES an infant. Must take it to her home. References exchanged. Addressed H. B., Station A., or East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe5:h30

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, farm hands and garden hands, coachmen, cart drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or offices; we want laborers in foundries, cooks, families, washers and ironers in laundries, restaurants, scrubbers, dishroom at hotels; men want laboring seminaries and boarding houses in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh. fe8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TEA HOUSE.
TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.
FRESH VEGETABLES.
Fresh Asparagus,
Fresh Butter Beans,
Fresh Succotash,
Fresh Tomatoes,
Fresh Lima Beans,
Fresh Mushrooms,
Fresh Green Peas,
Fresh Corn,
Fresh French Peas,
Fresh String Beans.
Fresh Vegetables received each week from the well-known Fruit House of Curtice Bros., Rochester, N.Y.
D. M. JENKINS,
20 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET,
FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.
New Designs
IN PRINTS,
Of Popular Makes.
BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,
New Black Alpacas,
Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.
Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of
Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,
And Small Trimmings generally.

SOILED GOODS.
Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy
Country Blankets,
Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.
Also, a job lot of
WHITE QUILTS,
Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.
Also, a large lot of
REMNANTS,
Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.
Five Cases Dark Prints,
Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.
ONE CASE 33-INCH
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
AT 10 CENTS.
Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished
Bleached Muslin
Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.
The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
d&s

REMOVAL.
On and After February 1st, 1873,
We will Occupy the New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we shall offer the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.

A Rare Opportunity.
The well assorted stock of
GROCERIES,
Now in store at
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE,
With Fixtures and Lease of same is offered FOR SALE AT COST, by the undersigned, as he desires to quit the wholesale business. The store has a good trade. This presents a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the wholesale business. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
fe27 No. 112 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

y mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

CONGRESSMEN want an increase of salary, in lieu of mileage and all perquisites.

THE Committee on Ways and Means of the House have decided, by a large majority, against the cotton tax refunding bill.

BISMARCK has asked for 9,000,000 thalers to improve the fortifications on the coast of Germany. He evidently intends to be prepared for war, when it shall come.

ONE of the direct and beneficial results of the repeal of the franking privilege is the cutting off of a small army of postal clerks at Washington. Let the good work go on.

THE two daughters of the late Horace Greeley having withdrawn from the contest over their father's will, the instrument bearing date of 1871 has been admitted to probate. This will end the struggle.

THERE are 60,308 miles of telegraph line in the United States, and 133,936 miles of wire. Postmaster General Creswell proposes to take charge of them hereafter, and President Orton, of the W. U. line, opposes.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL estimates the saving to his department through the repeal of the franking privilege at $3,500,000. This will come through a diminished number of clerks and cheaper contracts for carrying the mails.

AS WAS to be expected, the jury in the case of "Boss" Tweed have failed to agree. The question of a new trial is yet held by the Court. The "Boss" has too much money. He will never be sentenced to imprisonment, unless his trial takes place somewhere outside of New York city.

THE CARLISTS are again committing depredations in Spain, seriously interfering with the railroads and mails. Nothing of a definite character has been heard from the new outbreak for over a week, and Spain may at this moment be in the throes of another bloody and desperate revolution.

THE vote of Bradford county last week, at which two thousand majority were given against liquor licenses, has stirred up the opponents of the Local Option bill. Our advices from Harrisburg are that opposition to this measure will not avail anything at this session, as the temperance vote is in the majority.

A TEXAS cotton grower has exhibited at the St. Louis exchange a sample of flesh-colored cotton raised on his plantation, said to be equal in color and fibre to the production of the Chinese or Nankin article. If it shall prove true that Texas can rival the Orient in this product, a new era will dawn upon that State.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has ordered a change of base, and sent two hundred of the faithful into Arizona to prospect for a site for the new Mormon city. This is the home of the savage Apache tribe of Indians, and if Brigham's new departure shall succeed in quietly pacifying the braves in that direction, he will prove that something good can come out of Mormonism.

GENERAL BANKS has again introduced a resolution in the House requesting the President to confer with one or more of the leading powers, with a view of co-operating for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and the prevention of further bloodshed and cruelty in that island. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will come up for discussion at an early day.

THE District Attorney in New York, who recently conducted the prosecution in the Tweed case, has come into possession of information that five members of the jury that tried the case were tampered with. He intends to investigate the matter further and prosecute the guilty parties. The law as it stands at present leaves him almost powerless to prevent the packing of a bribed jury.

THE President yesterday signed the act of Congress, abolishing the franking privilege, on and after July next. So that old abuse is among the rubbish which the Republican majority in Congress has swept out, since it came into power. The Post huge incubus, will be enabled to pay its Office Department, being relieved of this own expenses, and the people will obtain lower letter postage in the future.

THE RIVERS are all once more open to navigation, the ice is about run out, and the stage of water is good for boating. Freight and passenger steamers are announced for all ports on the Monongahela, Ohio, Mississippi and the other navigable rivers of the west and south. It is hardly possible that navigation will be again interrupted during the winter. Business promises to be brisk during the spring months.

THE ship which ran into and sunk the Northfleet has been ascertained to be the Murillo, a Spanish steamer, bound for Lisbon. She feared to enter the latter port, because her officers could be sent to England for trial under extradition laws, and sailed for Cadiz. It is to be hoped the matter will be promptly investigated, and the officers of the Murillo properly punished, unless they can excuse what seems to be their inhuman conduct.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, has written a letter, giving utterance to his decided convictions against interference with the verdicts of courts and juries. The letter was in response to a strong application for the pardon of the murderer Gaffney, who is sentenced to be hanged at Buffalo. Not much encouragement is held out to prisoners under sentence of death, and the law of capital punishment will doubtless be rigorously enforced.

WE ARE glad to know that the bill authorizing the County Register to retain his commissions on the collateral inheritance tax, hitherto paid into the Treasury, has passed the House. It was intended by the framers of the present fee bill to grant this much additional pay to the Register, whose salary is not enough, but the matter was overlooked until now. The bill adds about five hundred dollars to the salary of the Register, making it proportionate with others thought to hold positions equally responsible.

THE Yankee Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands, who was the principal officer of the Kingdom during the interregnum, can now retire, as the native population

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f the Ohio river, has been completed,

l will soon be opened for traffic and travel. The road passes through the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies, and is said to be built in a superior and economical manner. The grades are slight and the curvatures easier than any of the great through lines. It passes through a country teeming with mineral wealth, the finest and heaviest beds of coal, iron, etc. Its connections through to Cincinnati will soon be completed, and the new route to the sea promises to prove one of the most important in the country.

A BERLIN newspaper intimates that possibly the German Government will encourage the Czar in his expedition toward Central Asia. Should this turn out to be so, England, it is thought, will be powerless to interfere with the enterprise. Certainly the moral support of Prussia would prove of great assistance to Alexander, and tend greatly to influence the future movements of other powers. Russia is said to be only waiting some fatally erronious move on the part of England, in order that she may then proclaim the real designs of the war against the Khan. The situation grows interesting, since portions of the German press have boldly expressed a willingness to support Russia in the event of war with England. The fact is significant in more ways than one.

IT IS NOT generally known that with the abolition of the franking privilege goes also the free exchange lists of newspapers. We can stand this if the country can; but it will doubtless prove disastrous to some journals, which depend almost wholly upon the columns of their exchanges for matter to fill their paper with. It will also tend to cut off the usual variety of news from all sections remote from the large cities, and build up the papers which use the telegraph liberally. We think on the whole the country would be better off to retain the law permitting free exchanges among the papers, and thus afford a general diffusion of intelligence, and in this way obtain full value for all the expense entailed on the postal department. But, as we have already remarked, the GAZETTE can stand the change, and will willingly pay postage on such papers as are needed in making up a full budget of daily news. As most of our intelligence comes direct from our own special telegraphic correspondents and reporters, our readers will not suffer by the cutting down of a large exchange list.

THE Liberal Republicans of Missouri recently held a meeting to discuss the questions of joining the Republican or Democratic party, and dropping their own organization. About twenty-five of the committee were present, supposed to constitute the entire party in Missouri, as distinct from either of the great national parties. After much "Buncombe" speech-making they resolved as follows:

"That recognizing individual independence as essential to the proper discharge of political duties, we again affirm our adhesion to the liberal ideas and principles declared at Jefferson City and reaffirmed at Cincinnati, with the exception of the surrender of the doctrine of free trade, looking at the developments at Cincinnati, and since the elections as a complete vindication of our attitude."

They, therefore, adhere to the old doctrines, except that one placing tariff and free trade on equal grounds, and pronounce in favor of free trade, and against protection. They at last show a willingness to appear in their true colors. The former platform, therefore, is proven to have been a mere sham. This will do for Missouri; how fares the new party in Pennsylvania? We hope Aleck McClure will tell us.

THE visit of General Negley to the President, accompanied by the Representatives of Idaho and Montana, in reference to affairs in Utah, is looked upon as important, and has given rise to much speculation on its probable result. The views of President Grant with reference to the Mormon problem have not been withheld, and are well known to the public. He has always maintained that sooner or later the power of the Latter Day Saints would be brought into conflict with the United States authority, and that the former would be compelled to yield. He affirmed this belief in the recent interview by stating that "the final issue with Utah cannot be avoided." The President, abhorring the system which has grown up in that territory and been permitted to strengthen largely with its growth, foresees that ere long the struggle must come, and he would be prepared in time for attacking it vigorously. The recent large additions to the population of Utah, attracted there from all parts of the Union by the rich mineral deposits, may in time be sufficiently strong to outvote the Mormons, and thus peacefully solve the problem. But the probabilities are greater that Brigham Young will not let go his sceptre of power without a struggle, which will demand the interference of the military power of the nation. Perhaps, the sooner this struggle comes the better.

ON THE 10th of January, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill into the Senate, for the appointment of a Commission of five persons to examine and report upon the efficacy and general feasibility of laws prohibiting the sale of liquors. The bill passed to a second reading, and was then referred to the appropriate committee. It gives the Commission a year to make complete investigations into the workings of prohibitory laws wherever in force, or wherever such have been tried. The report of this Commission will be looked for anxiously, as it will put at rest all discussion on the relative good accomplished, as established and proven by actual experience, by prohibitory laws. It has long been held by advocates of such laws, that they are a complete remedy for intemperance in drinking, and therefore for the great bulk of the crime, misery and suffering in the land, while the opposite theory has been stoutly maintained by their opponents. The latter hold, and not without proof, that prohibitory or restrictive laws on the sale of liquor, while they act unfairly in practice, do not in the least diminish the amount of drinking, and consequently the misery and crime directly traceable to this cause. All the facts bearing on the interesting topic will be brought out by this Commission, if it shall be appointed, and their report will doubtless be received as authority, and have important influence on the future legislation on the liquor traffic.

THE various propositions pending at Harrisburg to vote away the people's money in aid of sundry enterprises, will, we trust, be carefully weighed in the balance of resources and expenses first; and second, in that of justice, before they, or any of them, are finally adopted. It is pretty well ascertained that a bill will be passed lopping off portions of the revenue at this session, and, this being done, it will be necessary to make a careful estimate of results before additional expenses or outlays are ordered. Next in importance to this inquiry will be to ascertain if the proposed donations are the most fitting ones that can be made, and if there are not other charitable institutions in the State needing assistance at present. Philadelphians are not proverbially modest, and they frequently ask for things which it would not be right to give them. They have a way of "putting things" which is taking to the average legislative mind, and, without reflection, their demands upon the public purse are apt to be favorably considered and acted on. But Philadelphia is not Pennsylvania by any means, if it does hold the bulk of the State's brass (and gold, too, possibly); and in giving heed to its suggestions of the eminent propriety of building up the city of Quakers, and rejuvenating its languishing institutions, it would be well to bear in mind that the city of iron, and the cities of oil, and sundry other places, have also an existence, and a place where surplus revenues might be safely and wisely left. We are more modest out this way than our brethren of the City of Brotherly Love, and whilst not wishing to impoverish them, nor withhold a jot or tittle that is their just due, we humbly ask that they limit their demands upon the funds of the State, to an amount something less than the "unexpended balance," as otherwise the office of State Treasurer might become vacant because profitless. Gentlemen, members of the General Assembly, pause, we beg of you. Let not Philadelphia bring upon us this calamity.

PERE HYACINTHE recently preached, for the second time since his marriage, in one of the Protestant churches of Paris. More than three thousand persons listened to him, and many were unable to get into the building. When he was a recognized Roman Catholic priest he preached regularly in the great cathedral of Notre Dame, which was thronged with those who were drawn to hear the silver-tongued monk; but the change in his ecclesiastical relations does not appear to have loosened his hold on the popular heart, although now, in looking at those before him, he probably sees many new faces. The substance of his sermons, under these circumstances, is of more than ordinary importance. In the one of which we are speaking he made two points, one in respect to himself, and the other in respect to a union between the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. Of himself he distinctly asserted that he was still a Roman Catholic, saying, again and again, that although he had abjured certain errors of the Church of Rome, and was prevented from performing his priestly functions as hitherto, yet he still felt the influence of the priestly hands by which he had been consecrated. To those who said that obedience was the vital maxim of the Roman Catholic Church he replied that he had never recognized the obligation of obeying blindly, like the soldier in a barrack. He was therefore a priest as truly now as ever.

FAIR PLAY.

When the evidence criminating certain members of Congress began to appear we stated that final judgment would be withheld until the Committee's report should be made, after all parties had been heard. The testimony so far has been of a very rambling and contradictory character, and we doubt if there is one person in the country who is yet prepared to render an impartial verdict. We have given all the important testimony so far and commented upon it, giving, or attempting to give, the various shiftings which have appeared. One day, the principal witness, Oakes Ames, would testify from memory, and the next change this testimony, having in the meantime "refreshed his memory" from a pocket memorandum book which he appeared to have kept. We doubt if a perfectly clear statement of undisputed facts could be yet written, and we still ask that judgment be suspended in the case of every one accused until all the evidence shall have been received and embodied in the report of the Committee. That report ought to be, and doubtless will be, impartial, as the Committee was appointed by a Speaker *pro tem* of the House, Mr. Blaine having vacated the chair for that purpose. We have from time to time endeavored to reach a fair and just conclusion in the case of certain accused gentlemen, but the contradictory and rambling character of the evidence has positively forbidden us to speak, for fear of making a mistake, through hasty conclusions. We shall spare no one who is guilty, after he has been proven so, be he member of either party, but we want to be first sure that we are right before we condemn. Every candid and honest man will do the same. It devolves upon the prosecution to prove guilt, and we shall hold all innocent of actual crime until the guilt is clearly shown. We commend the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as it reflects the wishes of the impartial and independent press: "We remarked some days ago that it was no time, during this Credit Mobilier investigation, for snap judgments, and it is a good time to-day to repeat the remark. On the strength of Oakes Ames' testimony the journals that have been waiting for a long time for something against Mr. Colfax, embraced the occasion to shout 'we told you so.' It wasn't wise to rush so incontinently to conclusions. The whole of the story was not heard the the first day. A sequel was narrated yesterday that only those who have determined to convict will shut their ears to. We call again for a fair hearing, and no decision until the testimony is in. It will be time enough to condemn when all the facts are in possession of the public."

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CONVENTION.

A month of the session of 1873 has passed away, without anything to distinguish it from its predecessors, save a remarkably placid and exceptional election of United States Senator, and the avoidance of the usual strife and corruption incident to the choice of a State Treasurer. In both cases, circumstances were the masters of the members; Senator Cameron's election was a foregone conclusion after the result in October, and the Constitutional amendment removed the contest for the custody of the State funds from the halls of Legislature and placed it where it properly belongs, with the people of the State. There has not been, nor is there likely to be, any political controversy in the Legislature to divert members from their legitimate duties. Not within twenty years—not since 1853—has there been less. Old issues have passed away, and party names are a reminiscence rather than actual, living facts, representing sharply-defined and contested principles.

Certainly at this time, if the Constitutional system by which our legislators are supposed to regulate their official action, is a sound one, we might look for a brief and useful session, and the avoidance of old scandals. The passage of the appropriation bills, and a small amount of general legislation, is all that is desired by the great mass of the people, or requisite to the successful administration of the State Government. Why not give us that and adjourn? But just here the demand from a few interested individuals and corporations for special grants of power, intervenes, and from this time until the middle of April our representatives will be engaged in peddling out private laws, of which it is no extravagance to assert, it would be infinitely better for the State and more creditable to the Legislature, if not one out of fifty ever became a law.

We do not assume that the members of the present Legislature are censurable for this state of facts. Our information leads to the belief that the two branches contain this winter more good and honest men and fewer shysters and corruptionists than any session for several years back. It is in the system where the evil lies; a system that hangs over our State, a veritable old man of the mountain, against whose malign and crushing influence the most honest endeavor cannot make headway. No sooner were the two houses organized than the flood of private bills commenced to pour in. The calendar of the House on one day last week showed over a hundred and fifty private bills and *four* general laws. In one day over a hundred of the former were introduced to ten or fifteen of the latter. Next week, the House calendar will have on it two or three hundred of these special laws, which will be railroaded through the Legislature in the usual style, described by our Harrisburg correspondent, leaving nine-tenths of the members in blissful ignorance of the character of any of the measures, save their own bantlings. It has become, in some sort, a matter of agreement that no member is to bother himself about the private legislation of others. In return he secures immunity for himself. This is a system attended with all the evils of downright bribery. The consideartion is not a money one, but it *is* consideration given and taken.

We have heretofore so often described in these columns the character of this legislation that it is an old story to most of our readers. The *Credit Mobilier*, with its fearful taint on the reputations of some of our most honored statesmen, is an outgrowth of the system. Every year dozens of laws are passed that could be made the instrument of the same villainies, in the hands of skilled rogues. But there is a lesser evil that is apparent to every intelligent man watching the course of legislation. The time devoted to special legislation precludes the consideration of measures of general importance. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. This was shown last week in the consideration of the bill repealing the antiquated and obsolete usury laws, and establishing free trade in money. A half hour was snatched from private axe-grinding for its discussion, but the members quickly wearied of a public duty, postponed the bill for a week or two, and returned to the more congenial labor of passing each other's grants of valuable franchises, or possibly divorcing an ill-matched pair justly denied relief by the courts, or exempting property in their neighborhood from its equitable share of taxation.

This brings us to the point we desire to impress on our readers. As we have said, the fault lies in the system. It is idle to look for reform by "the election of good men." Good men cannot resist the tide that engulphs the Legislature every year. Experience demonstrates that. There is but one measure of redress, and that must come through the Constitutional Convention. The whole system of private or special legislation must be wiped out, and absolutely forbidden in the amended Constitution, or so carefully restricted that it will be equally impossible to the purest man we send to the State Capital as it will be to the most experienced lobbyist and unblushing corruptionist—the Sam Josephs, Handy Smiths or Albrights, to get an illustration from the eastern end of the State. We believe the Constitutional Convention will give us this great reform, and with it, others that will put new and honest life into our State administration. So far, its action has been prudent, cautious, and earnest in the direction of substantial reform. It would be absurd to suppose that every one will be satisfied with all its conclusions. It is not within human power to accomplish that; but we are firm in the conviction that it will redress our greatest grievances, and place it in the power of future Legislatures to redeem our great Commonwealth from the stigma of dishonor that has fallen upon its law-making department. In essentials we believe it will meet the demand of the hour. On minor points, we may acquiesce in what we do not strictly approve, to secure the vital and substantial good proposed.

The attacks made on the Convention, by a certain class of politicians and one or two newspapers in the Republican party, carry with them their own refutation. To mention their names, at once explains the motive of their petty caviling at every act of the delegates. They are vitally interested—yes desperately interested—in the perpetuation of the present condition of affairs in Harrisburg, and in some of our municipal governments. They will assign every reason for their opposition to reform save the true one. And not the least among the good results that will flow from the adoption of a Constitution in accord with the aspirations of the people, will be the banishment of these conspirators to their proper level, and the destruction of their rings and combinations, through and by which they use vast powers plucked from the people for personal aggrandizement.

IN MEMORIAM.

An opportunity is to be given the people to show their appreciation of the life-long eminent services of Horace Greeley by subscribing toward a memorial monument. It is to be erected in Greenwood Cemetery, and will be paid for by the voluntary offerings of a grateful people. The movement is in no sense a political one, as all who value the services of the great and good man in the interest of freedom and the advancement of the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, are asked to subscribe. It is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Greeley was so lately a prominent partisan and the candidate of one of the great national political parties; yet it is hoped this fact will not interfere with a proper discharge of the obligation due from his countrymen, for whom, and for whose vital interests he labored so long, so hard and so successfully. His name will go down to posterity, not as the defeated candidate—as that fact will soon be forgotten—but as the great journalist, and advocate of the people in their struggle for success, and the mastery over gigantic wrong. Greeley was preeminently the friend of the poor, often giving of his means, and suffering thereby a sacrifice he could but illy withstand; and his heart always leaned toward the humble and friendless whom society overlooked. His advocacy of what he deemed his country's best interests, too, was always strong, fervid and courageous. His character is one which we can well afford to constantly hold up before the youth of America, as an example and a pattern. Subscriptions to his monument will be received at all newspaper offices, and the names of subscribers will be preserved in a memorial volume to be, after the completion of the work, deposited with the Historical Society. Any donations left with us will be forwarded to the proper place, with the names of the donors and their places of residence.

OBITUARY.

Death of Commodore M. F. Maury.

Mathew Fountaine Maury, formerly commander in the United States Navy, died at Lexington, Va., at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, February 1, 1873. He was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1806, being in his sixty-seventh year at the time of his death. He began his naval career as a midshipman, in the United States service, on board the Brandywine, which was selected to convey the Marquis De Lafayette to France in 1825. From that vessel he was transferred to the war ship Vincennes, in which he made a voyage around the globe. On this cruise, which lasted four years, the young midshipman, scarcely in his twentieth year, began his "Treatise on Navigation," which was at once adopted as a text-book in the navy, and is still used, we believe, to this day. At thirty years of age he was appointed astronomer to the South Sea exploring expedition, but declined it. Having suffered an accident a few years afterward which unfitted him for sea service, he was appointed to take charge of the hydrographical office, afterward of the naval observatory in connection with it. Commodore Maury's great work, which placed him in the front rank of scientific men, and established his reputation throughout Europe, was his "Physical Geography of the Sea," a production which was the result of the observations of many years, and is at once brilliant, ingenious, original and profound. M. Reclus, one of the most illustrious scientists of France, at the present day, in his celebrated work "The Earth," pays a high tribute to the talents of Commodore Maury in his book. His published works on various other subjects of scientific research connected with his department are all noted for their originality and close observation, and attracted general attention. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of commander. The value of his labors was recognized by gold medals from the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, and he was elected to membership in many of the leading scientific associations of Europe. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Maury joined the Confederates, and was appointed commodore in their navy. To him was chiefly entrusted the defense of the Southern coast and the construction of iron-clads, of which the Merrimac formed the model. At the time of his death he was Professor of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute.

A STATE exchange notices a death caused by the accidental falling of a brick upon the head of a man, who was passing under a scaffolding, while a building was being erected. An inquest was held and the coroner brought in a verdict as follows: "Death caused by softening of the brain in consequence of the accidental falling of a brick upon the man's head."

EXIT POMEROY.

PERRY, KANSAS, January 31, 1873.

DEAR OLD GAZETTE:—Well, our great Senatorial battle against corruption is fought and won. On Tuesday, the 28th, one ballot was taken, in which Pomeroy received fifty votes—seventeen short of the number necessary to elect. The opposition votes were scattered among some half a dozen aspirants, of which Gov. Harvey received the highest number—19.

No more voting was done that day; but both parties went to work with an earnestness rarely equalled. Mr. Pomeroy and his friends were in high hopes of success, while the opposition, alarmed at the largeness of his vote on the first ballot, got together, dropped all the other candidates and concentrated upon John James Ingalls, an editor or leading contributor of the *Kansas Magazine*, published at Topeka—a man unknown among politicians, but an able man and a scholar. Mr. Ingalls had not been named to my knowledge for this position until that day.

On Wednesday at noon the two houses met in joint convention. The excitement was intense, and the chamber packed to its utmost capacity. Before the balloting was resumed Col. York, a member of the Senate, rose, requested to be put under oath, and then in a speech which is spoken of as very effective, detailed the particulars of three interviews between himself and Senator Pomeroy. But as the associate press dispatches gave the details I need not repeat them.

The scene is described as wonderfully impressive. The house was deathly still during the delivery of Col. York's remarks, and no sound of applause or dissent followed its close, but the profoundest feeling was apparent in the vast audience present. It is understood that the vote would have been very close had the ballot progressed regularly to its close; but Col. York's statement upset all calculations. Not a vote was cast for Pomeroy, while one hundred and twenty-two were cast for Ingalls—almost unanimous.

"At last (says the editor of the Lawrence *Journal*), after years of weary effort, waiting and watching, the stupendous edifice of corruption, fraud and villainy, has gone down with a crash that will startle the whole country. S. C. Pomeroy, the head and front of the whole system, is not only defeated, but is under arrest, with an officer at his door. The downfall of corruption is the greeting which Kansas sends to her sister States upon this twelfth anniversary of her admission into the Union. Let us rejoice and thank God."

Mr. Pomeroy has now been in the Senate for twelve years, and in that time he has become a millionnire; hence he deemed it a good business operation to give Colonel York $8,000 for his vote, $7,000 of which he actually paid. This fact shows the magnitude of the corrupt practices of this man. But, cunning as he is, he was caught in the trap laid for him, whereat there is great joy in Kansas.

I was not there. The weather was so bitterly cold, and the crowd so great, that I deemed it imprudent to go up.

We expect another Senatorial election this winter; for, after what was done at Topeka on Wednesday, it will not do to permit Senator Caldwell to retain his seat. If the open, bold, impudent corruption which marked his election is more shameful than the slyer operations of Pomeroy, although not more wicked, then does the Senate owe it to redeemed and victorious Kansas to send him home. This Commonwealth is not politically rotten.

J. C.

STATE NEWS.

SNEAK thieves are devastating Altoona pantries.

So far as heard from Huntingdon county's heaviest hog weighs 602 pounds.

JOHNSTOWN brewers, in arguing against the repeal of the license law, quote Scripture.

ORE in large quantities is being found on the old Poor House farm in Bedford county.

FIVE bridges were swept away in Hopewell township, Bedford county, by the recent ice-freshet.

THE Hon. J. Medsger, of Tyrone, has been appointed pastor of the congregation of the United Brethren Church in Greensburg.

THE PEOPLE of Reading are very generally suffering from a disease closely resembling that with which their horses were recently prostrated.

THE winter term of Waynsburg College will close on Wednesday evening, March 6th, with the annual contest between the Union and the Philo Societies.

SOME infamous scoundrel recently entered the Johnstown Episcopal Church, and, going into the vestry room, piled a bushel or so of coal, saturated with benzine, on the floor. The pile was fired, but most fortunately died out after the benzine had been burned.

A READING clergyman made use of the following strong language in the advocacy of temperance on the occasion of a recent speech in favor of local option. He said: "Give us the money that has been spent in drink, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school house on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth, a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; and will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness."

OHIO ITEMS.

EDWARD ROBRAHN was killed by the cars near Tiffin, Ohio, Monday night.

Two sons of Samuel Bishop were drowned near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Monday, while attempting to cross a creek.

G. K. TIDBALL was arrested in Washington, yesterday, on the charge of robbing the Adams Express office at Alliance, Ohio.

DENNIS O'SHUNNESSY advertises as follows in the Columbus *Republican*: "I hereby give notice that my wife Bridget has left my bed and board, and that I will not pay her debts, as we are not married."

FORTUNE plays strange freaks. A Toledo editor went through the war without a scratch, but stuck the shears in his eye the other day. Wickedness brings its own retribution. He probably never stole anything while in the army.

IN the office of the Noble county *Republican*, an old war relic, in the shape of a shell, exploded last week on becoming heated from a red hot stove which it was near. The building was somewhat disturbed, but fortunately no person was injured.

That Quarter Section.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PARIS, PA., January 30, 1873.

I read a short article in your paper recently signed "Volunteer," the sentiment of which I heartily endorse, as do all soldiers with whom I have conversed, in regard to that quarter section so often granted yet never received by those who are worthy of it. The soldiers as a mass will never recognize that "gift" with certain provisos attached. They have voted for men in the past (a few at least) who were the soldier's friends, until soldiers' votes placed them in power only to be disappointed. Soldiers are in earnest now, and should a few men refuse to recognize the soldiers' worth by granting them one hundred and sixty acres of land to hold as their own (without settlement), we will in future return the compliment by our sentiments through the ballot box. We are watching with interest the actions and votes of our Senators, and those who deny the soldiers' right and title to a few acres of Government land, and back their denial by their *vote*, will be spotted, and in future no political intrigue on their part will save them. As for myself (and I know it to be the sentiment of others) should the present bill be defeated, I will place very little confidence in those who at present claim the title of a soldier's friend, and will speak by my vote. Let justice be done. Soldiers demand it. ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

A MYSTERIOUS disappearance of a whole family is reported from Madison, Wis. There lived there a prosperous farmer named Glady, and he is missing with his wife and two daughters. Neighbors, on going to the house, found the stock nearly starved, but of the family no trace was to be discovered. The fact that the farmer kept a sum of $1,500 in the house may have something to do with the matter; and if so, it only affords another instance of the folly which people commit who, living in isolated situations, keep considerable quantities of cash by them.

THE New York *Tribune* says that "whereas the Attorney indorsed by the Executors intimates that the estate of Mr. Greeley is worth over $200,000, our own information is that, with the exception of six shares of *Tribune* stock, there is scarcely a dollar of available money, or an acre of productive real estate belonging to the estate. If the Executors can make it worth $200,000, in cash or productive property, they will deserve the gratitude of the orphans and the approval of all good men."

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FEE BILL.

This bill relieves the Register of the county from paying commissions on the collateral inheritance tax into the county treasury, and authorizes him to "have the same as emoluments and fees in addition to the salary now allowed to him by law." The commission is five per cent., and amounts to about five hundred dollars per annum. The bill passed.

COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A bill introduced by Mr. Ramsey "relating to the office of surveyor and civil engineer for the county of Allegheny," provides that within thirty days after the passage of the act, the Common Pleas Judges of Allegheny county shall appoint a Surveyor and Civil Engineer for said county, who shall hold office until January, 1874; and in November, 1873, and at the same time every third year, thereafter the nine Judges shall appoint a County Surveyor and Engineer as aforesaid, to hold office for three years. He is authorized to appoint a deputy, and must give bonds in $10,000 for the lawful performance of his duties and those of his deputy. The salary of the surveyor is fixed at $2,500, and of the deputy at $1,200. The duties of the officer are set forth in the annexed sections of the bill:

SEC. 5. The said county surveyor and engineer shall have general supervision and control of the planning, letting and building of all county structures, including county bridges, when ordered by the proper authority to be built, and the care and protection of the same against damage, decay or destruction after they are built; and shall either in person or by deputy act as artist in all road and bridge views and divisions of townships where the same may be ordered by the court, and shall without other fee than his regular salary perform either in the person or by deputy all surveying whatsoever in said county where the fees prior to the passage of this act were a charge upon the county treasury; and he shall within a reasonable time after his appointment and entering upon his office, and annually thereafter before the time fixed for making the annual appropriations for county purposes, prepare or caused to be prepared full and complete lists of all the county bridges, with their location, character, condition, estimates of amounts needed for repairs, if any required, and any suggestions pertinent thereto, one copy of which shall be filed in his own office and one copy filed in the office of the Commissioners of said county. He shall also, subject to the approval of the Controller and Commissioners of said county, adopt regular printed forms for receiving proposals for letting, and prepare printed or written plans and specifications for work ordered to be done.

SEC. 6. The said surveyor and engineer shall keep his office in a building or rooms to be furnished and supplied at the expense of said county, and all necessary printing and stationery for the same shall be furnished in like manner; in which office shall be kept all plans, plots, and papers pertaining to the public improvements of said county, excepting those plans, plots, and papers which now or may hereafter be provided by law to be recorded in the recorder's office for said county, or filed of record in the office of the clerk of court of quarter sessions in said county.

This bill was sent on by the County Controller with the approval of the County Commissioners. One object of the bill is to secure a competent architect, artist and engineer to have general supervision over all county buildings. The bill passed the House.

OF IMPORTANCE TO THE LUMBER INTERESTS.

The Senate was engaged for a short time this morning in discussing a bill which, I judge, will greatly interest the lumber men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. It is entitled "An act regulating the sale of lumber upon the Ohio river and its tributaries in this State," and was pressed by the Senators from the lumber regions. It provides that "from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for all persons having timber boards or other lumber upon the Ohio river or any of its tributaries in this State, to sell the same under *their own measurement*, or under measurements which may be made by any person or persons whom they, or they and their vendors under contract may select; any local law, usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding: *provided*, that square timber shall be measured with the usual five inch hook, unless the parties shall otherwise contract."

Lumber men will appreciate the importance of this measure. It leaves the measuring of lumber entirely in the hands of the venders, any "local law, usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding." This would destroy the functions of the board and lumber measurers in Pittsburgh. The Senators urging the bill argued that their constituents of the lumber region were oppressed by what appeared to be concert of action between the lumber measurers and city dealers, which operated to their disadvantage. This is a grave charge, and was urged as a reason for passing the bill. It will go through without much doubt, although Senator Graham delayed immediate action on it in order that the lumber trade in Pittsburgh might become possessed of the facts.

SHERIFF'S SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

The House to-day passed a bill "relating to sheriff's sales of real estate in the county of Allegheny, providing for the appraisement of the same before sale, and giving the right to redeem." This bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county of Alleghany, if the defendant in the writ shall so require in writing to said sheriff before exposing to sale any real estate or interest therein, upon any fi. fa., lev. fa., or vend. ex., to cause the same to be appraised under oath by three disinterested freeholders of the county; the opinion of a majority of said appraisers as to the value of the land to prevail, and the said appraisement shall be signed by the said appraisers or the two concurring therein and returned by the sheriff with the execution. The said appraisers to receive as compensation the sum of three dollars each day employed by them, to be taxed and paid as costs in the case.

SEC. 2. If the real estate, so appraised, does not, when sold by the Sheriff, bring two thirds of the appraised value thereof, the defendant or his heirs, or assigns shall have the right to redeem the same within one year from the day of sale, by paying the purchaser or his heirs or assigns the amount of his bid and interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum, who, upon payment or tender thereof, shall be required to execute and deliver a deed to the defendant for the real estate so sold.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS AND CLERKS.

A bill was passed equalizing the time of payment and mode of fixing the compensation of the county officers of Allegheny county, and their clerks. It provides that all salaries payable to the different officers of Allegheny county and their clerks, shall be payable monthly. The second section provides that the allowance of $2,500 to the Treasurer of the county for clerk hire shall be abolished.

M'KEESPORT BRIDGE.

The bill chartering a company for the construction of a bridge over the Youghiogheny at McKeesport was amended in the House by requiring the heighth of the bridge over high water to be fifty feet instead of forty-five. The Senate this morning concurred in the amendment, and the bill passed finally.

A NUISANCE PROHIBITED.

A bill prohibiting the deposit of dead carcasses of horses, cattle and swine in the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers, or in any of the tributaries thereof, within the county of Allegheny, was also passed.

SALARIES OF CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES.

A bill was also passed making the salaries of the criers of the respective courts of Allegheny county $1,000, and of the tipstaves $800 per annum, said salaries to be paid monthly, and in lieu of all fees.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1873.

QUICK TIME AND SMOOTH WORK.

The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its stock in an unlimited amount, and to issue bonds at the discretion of the Board of Directors, went through the Senate to-day with even greater facility than it passed the House. In the latter body two or three questions were asked of the gentleman introducing the bill, preliminary to its unanimous passage. In the Senate, not a sound was heard or a funeral note, after the bill was read by the clerk, and it passed without a word of objection or explanation, and without a negative vote.

Mr. Moon has been here superintending this little operation, and he has managed it with remarkable skill. The bill was introduced in the House on Tuesday evening, was passed by that body at the afternoon session of Wednesday, sent to the Senate same day, and passed by that branch to-day, Thursday. No avoidable publicity was given to the bill until it was safe through the House. The telegraphic abstract of the bill printed in the GAZETTE of Wednesday was the only publication of its character made by any paper in the State until this morning.

THE GROCERS VS. THE MINERS.

A bill from Allegheny county is pending in the Local Judiciary Committee, entitled "an act for the better protection of grocers." It authorizes grocers and provision dealers in Allegheny county to attach the wages of miners and working men, for any amount not exceeding fifty dollars, that may be incurred in their dealings with those merchants. The principle of the bill is a bad one, and it will hardly pass. Many grocers oppose it on the ground that it is solely in the interest of those who tempt the workingmen to buy goods on credit, and who seek to collect their bad debts by this summary proceeding.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

NEW HAVEN, February 5.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Henry P. Haven for Governor, C. L. Griswold for Lieutenant Governor, John M. Hall for Secretary of State, Daniel P. Nichols for Treasurer, and John J. Rockwell for Comptroller.

The resolutions pledge the party to the maintenance of its cardinal principles, hail the re-election of Grant as the best guarantee of the permanency of these principles and of securing the rights of all men, point with pride to the glorious record of the administration in the successful settlement of the Alabama difficulty, congratulate the country on the steady disappearance of the spirit of violence in the South, have a labor and temperance plank, and urge a new usury law. A resolution favoring a Constitutional Convention was indefinitely postponed.

Anxious to be Hung.

EXETER, N. H., January 5.—The jury in the Evans case to-day rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the third Tuesday of February, 1874. This morning, during a brief absence of the jail-keepers, Evans attempted to commit suicide by hanging with his suspenders.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Meeting of the British Parliament.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

A Town Destroyed by an Earthquake in India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 6.—The prorogued session of Parliament was reopened at noon to-day. The members of the House of Commons were called to the bar of the Chamber of Peers, where the speech from the throne was delivered by a royal commission. Only eighteen Peers were present, and little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's speech, of which the following is a verbatim report:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I greet you cordially on your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have satisfaction in announcing the maintenance of relations of friendship with foreign powers throughout the world. You were informed when I last addressed you that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have now dispatched an envoy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear to be best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He recently reached his place of destination and had entered into communication with the Sultan, my ally.

The Emperor of Germany, who had undertaken to pronounce judgment as arbiter on the line of the water boundary so long in dispute under the terms of the treaty of 1846, has decided, in conformity with the contention of the Government of the United States, that the Haro channel presents a line most in accordance with a true interpretation of that treaty. I have thought it the course most befitting the spirit of international friendship and dignity of this country to give immediate execution to the award by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the island of San Juan.

The proceedings before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute in consequence of the exclusion of indirect claims preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States, have terminated in an award which in part established and in part repelled claims allowed to be relevant. You will in due course of time be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under this award.

My acknowledgments are due to the German Emperor, likewise to the tribunal of Geneva, for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controversies such as could not but impede the full prevalence of international good will in a case where it was especially to be cherished.

In the prosecution of a well understood and established policy, I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with my ally, the King of the Belgians.

The Government of France, during the recess, renewed its communications with my government for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty to replace that of 1860, which is about to expire.

In prosecuting these communications, I have kept in view the double object of equitable regard to existing circumstances and of securing a general provision more permanent in its character and resting on a reciprocal and equal basis for the commercial and maritime relations of the two countries. I hope to be enabled within a short period to announce to you the final result.

It has been for some years felt by the Governments of Russia and the United Kingdom respectively that it would be conducive to the tranquility of Central Asia if the two Governments should arrive at an identity of views regarding the line which describes the northern frontier of the dominion of Afghanistan. Accordingly correspondence has passed, of which this is the main subject. Its tenor no less than its object will, I trust, be approved by the public opinion of both nations.

Papers will be laid before you with relation to the awards delivered under the treaty of Washington, to commercial negotiations with France, and to the northern frontier dominions of Afghanistan.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The estimates for the coming financial year will be presented to you. They have been formed with a view to the efficient operation of our establishments under circumstances of inconvenience entailed by variations of an exceptional nature, in which there was some important commotion.

My Lords and Gentlemen—Although the harvest has been to some extent deficient, the condition of the three Kingdoms with reference to trade and commerce, to a sufficiency of revenue for meeting public charges, to a decrease of pauperism, and to relieve the amount of ordinary crime, may be pronounced generally satisfactory. A measure will be submitted to you at an early day for settling the question of university education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be formed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience.

You will find ample occupation in dealing with other legislative subjects of importance, of which a part has already been under your notice in various forms at different periods. Among these your attention will be speedily asked to the formation of a Supreme Court Judicature, including provisions for the trial of appeals. Among the measures which will be brought before you also are proposals for facilitating the transfer of lands, for the amendment of our system of local taxation, and of certain provisions of education in the act of 1870, general acts regulating railways and canals, together with various other bills for the improvement of laws.

I earnestly commend your deliberations to the guidance and favor of Almighty God.

CHINAMEN AS COAL MINERS.

LONDON, February 4.—The proprietors of several collieries in the South of Wales, who announce their intention to import Chinamen from California to take the places of the men on the strike, have received anonymous letters threatening assassination.

A TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST ROBERT BOWLES.

A true bill has been found in the Criminal Court against Robert Bowles, charging him with misdemeanor in connection with certain securities deposited in the Parisian banking house of Bowles Bros. & Co. His trial is expected to take place at an early day.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

LONDON, February 4.—There has been another rise in the price of coal, which this morning sold at forty-eight shillings per ton, and during the day advanced to fifty-three shillings. Many furnaces and mills have been compelled to suspend work.

RUSSIA.

GREAT BRITAIN'S JEALOUSY.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 5.—The *Official Gazette* of this city, in an article on the movements of Russia in Central Asia, contrasts the indifference with which Great Britain views the growth of the United States of North America with the jealousy with which she watches the growth of Russia.

The *Gazette* says British journalists are simply beside themselves with anger, and concludes its article by advising the British Government to take no more notice of the progress of Russia than she does of that of the United States.

The Russian fleet now in the Baltic will soon sail for the Mediterranean.

EAST INDIA.

A TOWN DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

NEW YORK, February 4.—A dispatch dated Calcutta, February 4, is published to-day, stating that a town called Lehree, in the territory of Scinde, is nearly in ruins, in consequence of a terrible earthquake. The calamity came with such suddenness that escape was impossible. On the first alarm the inhabitants rushed from their houses into the streets, where many were killed by falling buildings. Upwards of five hundred persons are supposed to have perished. The earthquake was heard for many miles away. The inhabitants of Lehree, after the first convulsion was over, fled with their goods to the mountains.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1873.

VERDICT IN THE DURYEA MURDER CASE.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the murder of Duryea by Simmons, yesterday returned a verdict that the deceased died from stab wounds at the hands of Simmons; but to this they add their belief that the murderous assault was not premeditated; that the prisoner, from previous threats made by deceased toward him, may have considered his life threatened. This is regarded as remarkable. Twelve million dollars are said to be represented in the Simmons family, and the jurors are men whose standing is questionable.

This afternoon the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury presented an indictment for murder in the first degree against Simmons for killing Duryea.

PROBABLE BRIBERY OF THE TWEED JURY.

District Attorney Phelps states that he has affidavits in his possession alleging that five of the jurors in the Tweed case were approached and allowed themselves to be approached during the trial. It is further charged that the action of these jurors was governed in consequence, and that when further proof on the subject is obtained action will be taken by the District Attorney. The counsel for the prosecution say that they were powerless to prevent bad men from going on the jury, because under the new jury law they had only three challenges in a case for misdemeanor like Tweed's.

A MAN EATEN BY A STARVED DOG.

A few weeks ago Jacob Knoof, proprietor of a liquor saloon in a basement at the corner of Commerce and Imlay streets, Brooklyn, gave up business and rented his saloon. The saloon was locked up and Knoof had not since been seen. This evening the new proprietor went to take possession. Inside was found the dead body of Knoof, and beside it his dog, feeding on one of the legs. The flesh had been eaten from the rest of the body.

GREELEY'S WILL.

In the Greeley will proceedings yesterday the representatives of the Childrens' Aid Society declared it their purpose to insist upon their claim for ten thousand dollars. Well-informed gentlemen say that the estate of Mr. Greeley is ar below any estimate hitherto made.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1873.

POSTAGE ON SEEDS AND BOOKS.

The Department of Agriculture asks an appropriation of $50,081 to pay the postage on seeds and books on account of the abolition of the franking privilege.

AMENDING THE COINAGE LAW.

The conference committee on the bill revising and amending the laws relative to mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States have held several meetings during the last few days, and are now ready to report. It provides for re-coinage after the coin is reduced one half per cent. from its prescribed standard. Amendments are also made as to the standard weight of silver and nickle coins, the unit of weighing being expressed in grammes in place of grains.

A CANARD.

The statement telegraphed to Boston and New York evening papers to-day, that the House Foreign Affairs Committee favored Banks' resolution requesting the President to combine with European Governments in behalf of Cuba, is a canard. The Committee considered the resolution this morning, but did not agree to it, nor will they do so.

OAKES AMES TO BE EXPELLED.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* telegraphs this paper to-day that leading Republican members of the House have concluded that Oakes Ames must be expelled, and that a move will be made in that direction at the proper time.

A DAUGHTER OF ZACHARY TAYLOR PENSIONED.

Speaker Blaine, to-day, having called Mr. Davies to occupy the chair, appeared on the floor, saying he had a few minutes ago had an interview in the Speaker's room which had deeply touched him. It was with the widow of Robert C. Wood, late assistant surgeon in the United States army, and daughter of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. She had presented a petition, which he would not have read, as it presented a state of facts that ought not to be expected, viz., that a daughter of Zachary Taylor was in need of assistance. He had assured her that he did not believe there would be a vote against the bill which he now introduced granting to Mrs. Wood a pension of fifty dollars per month, to date from the death of her husband, March 28, 1869, and it was passed by a unanimous vote.

CREDIT FONCIER.

It is an old saying that one extreme follows another, and in corroboration of this at least time-honored saying, it is reported that as soon as Congress exhausts Credit Mobilier, or more probably Credit Mobilier exhausts Congress, that the palate of the nation is to be tickled by the revelation of the Credit Foncier. It will be remembered that the irrepressible Train was the first who introduced this latter scheme in this country from France. It is thought it will contain some startling revelations in regard to jobs, which have been lobbied through Congress in the past fifteen years. Verily the lines have not yet fallen in pleasant places in regard to Congress at least, of late.

MEMENTOES OF THE WAR.

There are 236 Union flags in the building appropriated to their preservation by the War Department, which were found in the War Department of the Government at Richmond after the evacuation by its armies. There are also 543 rebel flags, which were captured by the Union army at various points. One of them has quite a history described upon its staff, giving the names of 46 regular engagements in which it waved. It is torn into tatters, nothing scarcely except the threads remaining. Could it tell its own history, it would speak of many an accident by flood and fire, and hair-breadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach. It was the standard of Gen. Buford's regular cavalry reserve brigade, Sheridan's Corps.

CALDWELL'S PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

The statement of Senator Caldwell in his own behalf, and published in yesterday's papers, has produced a marked effect in his favor. Many leading Senators have expressed their belief of its truth. There is no such evidence of bribery in his case as in Senator Pomeroy's.

DIAMOND.

Eight Persons Killed.

THIRTEEN WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Special dispatches report that eight persons were killed and thirteen wounded, more or less dangerously, by a boiler explosion at Conshohocken, three miles from Norristown and thirteen miles from Philadelphia, in the foundry and rolling mills of John Wood & Brothers, yesterday afternoon at about a quarter past four o'clock. The foundry constantly employs about five hundred men. The works cover an area of eight acres, and are the largest in that section. The boiler had been examined on Saturday and implicit confidence had been placed in its reliability. Just before the fatal crash occurred, a man had examined the boiler and found the valve perfectly loose, there being but three gauges of water at the time. Six were killed outright, three of them being boys. The latter were employed in the print works, which were distant some two hundred feet from the place of the explosion. They were standing at the door of the works when the boiler burst. The names of the killed are: Wm. Hummel, Jr., W. H. Carroll, Wm. Kelley, and Wm. Barrett. The last two named died shortly after the explosion. The names of the three boys have not been ascertained, and it is feared that many of the wounded will die. The day workmen had left for their homes at the time of the explosion, and the night workmen were on their way to the foundry. There is a scene of chaotic confusion presented at the mill, half of which is in ruins.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4—Two more victims of the Conshohocken explosion, James Satterlie and Wm. Kelly, died this afternoon, making eleven deaths in all. Robert Geary was reported to be dying this evening.

An inquest on the bodies was held to-day. The verdict of the jury is that the deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of a boiler in the rolling mill of J. Wood & Bro., and in the opinion of the jury, said boiler had by long and continued use become in certain parts inadequate to carry the required pressure of eighty pounds of steam.

Terrible Fall.

POTTSVILLE, February 6.—Wm. Stahl fell a distance of two hundred and twenty-five feet into the St. Clair mines yesterday, and was instantly killed.

BILL IN EQUITY.

The Affairs of the "Reaper Co." in Court.

Yesterday Mr. W. Acheson, Esq., counsel for Messrs. Wm. Coleman, John S. Slagle, Frank Rohm and Wm. Varnum, formerly composing the partnership of Coleman, Rahm & Co., filed a bill in equity in the District Court to restrain Mr. John Floyd, for the American Bank, in certain proceedings against the E. Ball Mower and Reaper Company of Ohio. The plaintiffs in this case allege that they had four drafts of the company and that they brought suit to recover their value in January, 1872, against Messrs. Thomas Fawcett, Alex. Chambers and Lewis Peterson as officers of the company. During the progress of the preliminary proceedings, it was discovered that the defendants had endorsed the company's property to a large amount, and a conference was held among the creditors, it appeared that the assetts of the company were $1,232,882, and the debts $817,888.23. It was then agreed that Messrs. Fawcett, Chambers and Peterson should take into the management of the Company Messrs. P. H. and Reuben Miller and R. C. Loomis, and continue the business, collecting the debts and winding up affairs as soon as possible. After several meetings had been held, at which it is alleged Mr. Floyd was present, this agreement was ratified, and in pursuance of it, the new organization went ahead until over $70,000 had been collected. Then it is alleged Mr. Floyd, for the American Bank, entered into proceedings to recover the claims due that instititution, in violation of the agreement, and to obtain judgment in advance of the other creditors. Hence the bill of equity is filed to prevent the litigation going on, until all the creditors have had a fair opportunity as had been stipulated in the original agreement. The usual order granting a preliminary injunction was made, and the case will come up in regular order, when the other side will have an opportunity to be heard.

"LIBERTY."

A Convicted Prisoner in the Butler County Jail successfully makes his Escape—one of the most daring escapades on record. A Mystery.

Butler County boasts of a modernized jail, a jail that will hold a prisoner, (when he wants to stay). It was said to be extraordinary strong, and no one could get out of it after once being locked in there as a prisoner, unless he was released by law. But this apparently don't hold good. On Saturday the judge of that County criminal court sentenced a man named Ross to fifteen months in the Western Penitentiary for beating a negro at Fairview. He was locked up after being sentenced, and was supposed to be secure from any chance of escape. How ever he did escape, and got out of his cell, will forever remain a mystery, as that place was left securely locked. He cut through the roof boarding, took off the slate sufficient to allow him to crawl through on to the roof, from which he made a jump about fourteen feet on to the roof of the Sheriff's house, outside of the jail wall. He had brought his blanket with him, from which he made a rope. This he tied around the chimney, and thus let himself down safely. These facts were not developed till yesterday morning, when the Sheriff went to get his prisoner to take him to Allegheny. His partner in the cell would have gone too, but he was suffering from a broken leg, which he received in his last attempt to make a "Jack Sheppard" of himself, by falling on the ice. The Butler county people think that jail ain't so safe now as it was to keep prisoners in. Undoubtedly some outside parties had a hand in this daring adventure.

....A farmer residing near Greensburg, after having made some purchases at Semple's store, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, proceeded out. Instead, however, of going to the door that leads into the street, he went to the elevator door, and opened it, and was precipitated to the cellar, as the elevator happened to be below, and would undoubtedly have struck on his head had not a clerk caught him, causing him to strike on his feet, badly hurting his left foot. He was cared for by Dr. Herron.

THE SHARPSBURG MURDER.

Russell Committed to Jail on Charge of Murder—An Inquest—The Jury Find That Raftis Came to His Death at the Hands of Russell.

Cornelius Raftis, who was stabbed on Saturday night last at Sharpsburg, died from his injuries on Tuesday evening. Francis Russell, who was first arrested on charge of felonious assault and battery in attacking Russell, was released on bail, soon after the death of Raftes, however, a brother of the deceased preferred a charge of murder against Russell, and he was arrested yesterday afternoon and committed to jail.

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West visited Sharpsburg, where he empanneled a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest upon the remains of Raftis.

Bartley Norton was first sworn and testified that Edward Wickim and Frank Russel were in Thomas Murphy's bar-room, when some dispute arose between them, and Wickim wanted Russel to come outside and fight. Russel said he would do so but did not. Murphy told the men to go out if they wanted to fight, but they refused to go and still kept quarrelling. Murphy finally caught hold of Wickim to take him out when Cornelius Raftis, the deceased, interfered, and said he would take him out himself. Witness did not know whether Raftis took Wickim out or not, but after he (Wickim) was outside he called for Russel to come out as he wanted to whip him; Raftis said to Russel that there was no use to fuss with him. At this some words occurred between the two men, which resulted in Raftis giving Russel

A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT

which was accepted by Russel. The two then started towards the door, pulling off their coats as they went out. Russel struck at Raftis but missed him, and the latter struck Russel in the face. Murphy then separated them and Raftis was kept inside and Russel was on the outside of the saloon. While here a fight occurred between Russel and Wickim, but they were separated and two men started to take Russell home. While on the way the party met Raftis, and, it seems, stopped, when Russell, without saying a word,

STRUCK RAFTIS WITH A KNIFE.

Witness testified to seeing blood on the knife after the blow had been struck. This was between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday evening the 1st inst. The witness then caught hold of Russell and some assistance took him home. Russell struck at him with the knife and cut his shirt and left blood on it. He did not know the two men who started to take Russel home.

Thomas Murphy, the saloon-keeper, was sworn, and testified in substance the same as Norton. The disturbance originated in a discussion about Raftis discharging Wickim's brother, in which Russell became interested. Murphy had put Russell out, and Raftis had stayed in the saloon for several minutes, when he started out, as he supposed home. He was not out very long when he came back and said he was stabbed, and was bound to die.

F. A. Kline testified that he had taken the *ante mortem* statement of Raftis on the night of February 1st, and that he (Raftis) thought that Russell was the man who stabbed him.

Dr. C. A. W. Redlich, the physician who attended Raftis, testified in regard to the injury, and that death had resulted from inflammation of the lungs caused by the wound. The testimony was corroborated by Dr. H. H. Clark.

THE VERDICT.

After hearing the testimony the jury returned the following verdict: "Cornelius Raftis came to his death, February 4th, 1873, from a stab in the left breast with a knife in the hands of Francis Russell; said wound was inflicted on the night of February 1st, on Main street, Borough of Shaspsburg."

The deceased was thirty-four years of age and a native of Ireland. He was a farmer, and leaves a wife and one child. Francis Russell is also an Irishman, is twenty-five years old, a puddlar by occupation, and has a wife, but no children.

INSTANTANEOUS DESTRUCTION.

Further Particulars of the Horrible Explosion at Tidioute—A House and Family Annihilated.

Brief mention was made yesterday in our telegraphic columns of the explosion of a torpedo near Tidioute. Further particulars, taken from the Titusville *Courier* of yesterday, prove this to have been one of the most terrible catastrophies of that character which has ever occurred in the oil regions. Mr. A. J. Dalymple, to whom the accident happened, was preparing a torpedo filled with dauline, a substance even more powerful and dangerous than nitro glycerine. He was sitting in a chair with the torpedo between his legs, working at it, getting it ready to put in a well, which he had contracted to do during the day, when, it is supposed, a sudden jar or blow of the hammer exploded the cap. The combustion lifted the front side of the house out entire, throwing it down the hill, and the trunk of the body of Mr. Dalrympie was forced through one corner of the roof, speeding through the air a distance of about twenty feet, striking on the roof of the engine house, rolling from thence to the ground beneath, where it was picked up. Upon the arrival of assistance, the shattered fragments of the building were cleared away, and Mrs. Dalrymple, still alive, but insensible, was found lying on her side, with her child near her, between her and the stove. They we taken out and cared for at the house of a neighbor, near at hand, and the death of Mrs. Dalrymple followed in about two hours. She was injured in the head, from which the brain protruded from a horrible gash. Her body was not mutilated. The child was taken to Tidioute, and, at last accounts, was still alive, but its recovery is very doubtful.

This is the fourth instance in that vicinity in less than two years in which this terrible substance has so suddenly carried its victims into eternity with the rapidity of lightning—leaving in some of the cases but a few fragments of what had been a little before perfect human bodies. Nitro Glycerine is a good thing—a hundred miles away—but we pray to be excused from having anything to do with it. To say that it may be handled with safety, is to say that it is possible for one to guard every instant against any little jar or concussion sufficient to produce an explosion. Those who handle it have in readiness a passport for eternity, with a prospect of having whatever is mortal of their being scattered to the four winds of heaven.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.

He Jumps into the Youghiogheny—Recovery of the Body—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on an unknown man, supposed to be Frank Gallagher, who committed suicide at McKeesport on Tuesday by drowning himself in a bayou of the Youghiogheny. It appeared that the deceased, who was supposed to be an insane man, came into the town a few days ago and visited various houses, where he stopped a while, then walking out without saying a word. Upon being questioned as to his residence, he stated that he lived in Allegheny and Birmingham. It is said he acted very strangely after leaving a house on Tuesday. He pulled off his boots and walked some distance barefooted, when he sat down and pulled them on again and went on his way, followed by some boys. He then proceeded on past Brown's brick-yard, where there was a man unloading sand; he took not much notice of him, but he and Mr. Brown noticed the dogs barking and following him. He walked on to a bayou of the river, which, by the recent rains and thaws, had considerably overflown into the fields so that the pond itself was invisible. This place is supposed to be about fifteen feet deep. He deliberately walked to it, rolled up his pants and walked in. Mr. Brown seeing his danger shouted to him "to desist that he would drown," but the man only laughed at him walked in and was drowned. Grapples were immediately gotten, and the body, after over an hours working was recovered. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide by drowning, while laboring under an aberation of the mind. The deceased appeared to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, about six feet in height, heavy set, smooth face with dark, heavy brown mustache, dark hair, had on a black suit worn thread bare, pair of fine boots much worn, light checked calico over shirt, heavy crossed barred flannel, and a common undershirt, had a plain heavy gold hoop ring on one finger, on his right arm was tattooed in India ink F. G., over which was a device of the Catholic church, over this was a cross marked I. H. S., in monogram: on his person was found forty-two dollars and sixteen cents. He is an at undertaker's in McKeesport awaiting indentification.

UNIONTOWN.

The Ground Hog and the Weather—The Peddler and the Robbers—Increased Reward Offered—Extra Work for Prothonotaries, &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., February 5, 1873.

THE GROUND HOG.

The traditionary ground hog had a good chance to see his shadow last Sunday, but that has not kept us from most beautiful weather to-day, nor did it keep off the rain yesterday and day before. The snow has disappeared and nearly all the ice has gone off our streets, and dirty boots and shoes are now in order.

COURT ADJOURNED.

Court adjourned on Saturday until the first Monday of March, and it is likely that criminal business will occupy the whole of that session.

ROBBERS AND THEIR VICTIM.

Hephner and Sims, who assaulted and robbed the peddler, just below Connellsville, are now boarding with Stiff Messmore. There are various reports going about the condition of the peddler, but from all that I can learn, he is likely to recover. Hephner and Sims are candidates for the Penitentiary in any event.

REWARD INCREASED.

The reward offered for Wm. Hastings has been increased to *six hundred dollars*.

CONVENTION AND UNTRIED CASES.

There was a resolution offered in the Constitutional Convention some days since, to require the Prothonotaries of the various counties to give a list of the untried cases on their respetive dockets, which, if it should pass, would give our Prothonotary, and I suppose all others, a vast amount of work to do; but can they be compelled to perform this extra labor without any compensation? And has the Convention power to compensate them for the required labor? It would be very little consolation to know the vast number throughout the State, and still less benefit.

THE NEW ASSEMBLYMAN.

Mr. Landley, elected to the Assembly from Greene county on January 28th, passed through here on his way to Harrisburg on Monday last. W. H. Playford, State Senator, was home over Sunday, and left same time.

Q.

TORN PAGES

DAILY GAZETTE.

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JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅝@113¾.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* has been changed to quarto form.

WE ARE to have eight new first-class war vessels, the Conference Committee having agreed upon that number.

IT WAS generally thought that peace reigned in Mexico; but a despatch announces further troubles, and the defeat of the Rebel leader and *Communist*, General Lazada.

MR. SHERMAN'S bill for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January next, having been laid on the table in the Senate by a vote of 29 to 27, the question will not probably come up again at this session.

THERE is a rumor from Washington that President Grant and some of the would-be-leaders of the Republican party do not get on well together. It is said to arise from his firm determination to adhere closely to the Civil Service rules. If it is true, the President knows he has the people with him.

MUCH indignation is expressed by our eastern exchanges at the heartless manner in which Mr. Greeley's daughters have been treated relative to their father's will. There was comparatively little difference between the two documents, and the daughters voluntarily proposed to meet all the requirements of the will of 1871, offered in contest against that of a later date. Yet all the incoherent and maudlin utterances that characterized his unfortunate condition during the few last months of his life have been drawn out in evidence, and paraded in the papers, to the intense annoyance of his daughters. Such conduct on the part of the contestants is heartless, however much legality there may be in it.

THE comprehensive supplement to the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has passed the Legislature, has in it two suggestions, both of a very comforting nature. One is, the enlargement of the facilities of the road,—it being explained that the proposed increase of stock is to provide four tracks between this city and Philadelphia. Such an arrangement has been needed for a long time. The immense business of the road, both in freight and passengers, as we have frequently shown, requires greater track facilities. The other suggestion is, that the managers of the road are disposed to think that the days of special legislation are nearly over and are providing for the future while they may. So mote it be. If it shall turn out that the work of the Constitutional Convention shall be so judiciously performed that there need be no doubt of its ratification by the people, it will prove a great gratification. This and several other Legislative movements indicate a growing opinion in high quarters that an acceptable Constitution will be framed.

ONE feature in the proposed new charter of the city, at least, meets our warmest approval, and that is the clause abolishing the Central School Boards of both cities; for if there is an extravagant, useless and cumbersome *method* anywhere in our municipal affairs, it is this. We do not wish to be understood as making a personal attack upon any individual on those Boards, but upon the *system* which justifies such an improvident, arbitrary and wasteful body. We have never known anything good to come out of it, that could not have been better done by the local Boards. It has authorized a large increase of expenses, without a corresponding benefit; has opened up a liberal field for the airing of peculiar notions on the art or science (as the case may be) of "teaching the young idea how to shoot;" and has furnished the people the best possible way "how not to do a thing," that the mind of the latter day legislator ever conjured up. We are not "old fogy" in our ideas; not in the least inclined to "go backward," but for many reasons that we have not now time to state, we shall hail the day when "Central School Boards" of misdirection shall be no more.

IN FOUR weeks from this time the first State election of 1873 will be held in New Hampshire. There are three tickets already in the field, viz.: Republican, Democratic and Prohibition. The "Liberals" have not yet been heard from since the little set-back they got in November last; but the "syndicate composed of"—etc., etc., will no doubt put up a ticket, for the looks of the thing, if for nothing else. The vote cast will be small compared with that of last spring and fall, as the enthusiasm is said to be "not worth talking about." In this condition it behooves the Republicans of the Granite State to be on guard, if they wish to prevent the wresting from them the power conferred by their majority of 2,168 in the State election one year ago. The Republicans, however, are confident of victory; but the State has always been set down as doubtful, and at this time the chances are thought to be about equal by outsiders. The tickets nominated are as follows: For Governor, Ezekiel A. Straw, and for Railroad Commissioner, Edward P. Hobsdon; for Congressmen, Wm. B. Small, in the First District; Austin F. Pike in the Second, and Simon G. Griffith in the Third. The present incumbents, E. A. Hibbard, Samuel N. Bell and Hosea W. Parker, are Democrats, and have been renominated. It will be the chief aim of the Republicans to see that a Republican State shall be properly represented at the national capital. James A. Weston is the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Henry Colony for Railroad Commissioner. The Prohibitionists have nominated Dr. John A. Blackmar for Governor, Asa Kendall for Railroad Commissioner, and A. G. Comings, J. M. Fletcher and A. C. Hardy for Congressmen. As we have said, the Republicans are confident, but New Hampshire is a close State, and constant emigration plays sad havoc with local majorities, and, in the end, tells on the general result. While, therefore, there is little room for apprehension on the part of Republicans, there is a slight shadow of uncertainty which gives the vote of New Hampshire a special interest in the eyes of politicians.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

The bitterness and chagrin of disappointment at their defeat before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, and also in the San Juan decision, have forced an angry expression from some of the titled aristocracy in the British Parliament. Gladstone, the model statesman and clear-sighted publicist, however, after hearing the half-fledged and ill-tempered opinions of some of his colleagues, who spoke from a wholly English and selfish stand-point, indicated his well-settled conviction that there was nothing in the Geneva settlement which reflected either discredit or dishonor on the fair fame of Britain. Granville, also, in the House of Lords, defended the course of the Government, and both confessed the high degree of satisfaction they felt upon the termination of a contest without a resort to arms, which at one time promised a prolonged, bitter, bloody and terrible struggle between two Christian nations, which are bound together by every natural tie.

Even imperious Disraeli, while magnanimously bowing to the decision of the arbitrators, though confessing his dislike of its effects upon his country's laws, honestly admitted "*the Geneva judgment showed that the Government was totally wrong.*" Lyttleton, also, spoke bravely when he congratulated the country on the settlement of all disputes with the United States, and indicated a desire, and expressed the belief that other nations would not be slow to accept the example set them by England. The Geneva arbitration will doubtless prove a blessing in more ways than one, and its effects, as a precedent for others to follow, will last forever. The scene in the English Parliament over this portion of the Queen's message was a fitting sequel to that which took place at Geneva, and certainly indicated that a step has been taken by leading men and nations toward that peace on earth, and good will toward all men that the patriots and reformers have long looked forward to.

It is earnestly hoped that no trouble may come to the Ministry thorough its bold avowal of belief in the good results to flow from what now appears to be England's humiliation, and its acquiescence in the result of the late awards. Gladstone has had for several years past, tolerably smooth sailing, in his premiership, his last victory over Disraeli being so decided as to quite effectually dispose of his great adversary. But present indications point to a renewal of the old struggle for power. Both in the House of Lords and the Commons the foreign policy of the Government was severely assailed. The Geneva arbitration, the San Juan boundary decision, not only, but more particularly, the policy toward the Russians, was criticised in the recent debate.

Disraeli announced that his party will urge the most rigid measures to prevent Russian operations in Central Asia, even to the limit of *actual war*. Here there is room for a violent struggle. The evident aim of Gladstone is, to quietly effect by diplomacy a settlement of the difficulties with Russia—while the Tories demand that compulsory measures be employed. We cannot think that Disraeli has enough strength to carry his points; but the struggle he evidently purposes to precipitate will do the Gladstone ministry considerable injury, and may prove the entering wedge for other efforts which will finally result in their downfall. The singular feature of English politics, is that when a leader tires of inactivity, he can generally get up a commotion, secure a vote of want of confidence, and drive his competitors from power. Pitt did this, when he, for the only time, was temporarily overshadowed. Palmerston thus ended his seasons of relaxation from power. If Disraeli should ultimately succeed in the struggle he is inaugurating, it will be nothing unusual.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The proposition to annex Brooklyn to New York, or rather to consolidate the two municipalities in one, retaining the latter name for the new city, is just now brought prominently forward by a large number of the leading business men of the former place, united with those who do business in New York, but have their residences in Brooklyn. The movement being wholly non-political, permits genuine argument to have its full weight in forming a just conclusion on the merits and demerits of the proposition. The press in this instance, has been behind the people, not one word having been printed lately, which gave evidence that such a movement was on foot among the business men, and which thus far has done no more than calmly discuss the matter. The New York *Post*, in noticing the movement, says:

"The arguments in favor of annexing these two great cities are many, and ought to be decisive; the objections are few and come from a class which is losing its influence, and would find its occupation pretty well gone if this work were accomplished. No two cities in the world, probably, are so intimately connected in business and social affairs as New York and Brooklyn. Brooklyn may indeed divide the distinction equally with the upper part of Manhattan Island, as the home of New York business men, and every year's delay in improved transit has added much to the importance of our sister city. It may be asserted positively that Brooklyn has as much interest, industrial and commercial, in New York as it has in itself. Many of our wealthiest merchants have built monuments of their enterprise in Brooklyn, and the residences, the churches, the charitable institutions and the public improvements of that city attest their munificence. And these relations, intimate as they now are, would be increased many fold by the consolidation of the political governments, which would overcome the potent prejudice against a citizen's dividing his allegiance. With Brooklyn as a part of the metropolis, a new inducement would be offered for seeking homes and investments in the outskirts of Brooklyn, near her parks and on her hills, where there is no necessity for flying to the country to escape the summer's heat."

This is the proper spirit in which to view and discuss a topic of such vast importance. If consolidation of resources and power will tend to improve the conduct of municipal affairs, it can be shown by inductive argument, in which mere passion or prejudice ought not to enter. If the whole people of two distinctive and separate contiguous cities can be benefited, morally, socially and financially, and their material interests advanced through consolidation, no sane man, having the good of the people at heart, would oppose such a measure. On the other hand, if it can be proven that separate corporate existence is better calculated to develop resources and therefore create greater security to persons and property, and more economy in expenditures, consolidation ought not to be thought of in any case. The question, thus divested of all extraneous considerations, such as local jealousies, and selfish, stubborn prejudices, which are not influenced by naked argument, becomes one of a purely business character, and ought to be approached with dignity and calmness by every good citizen. Nor should the present aspect of the case be the only consideration looked into. The effect upon the near and distant future should be carefully examined, before arriving at a conclusion on the subject of consolidation. The *Post* further adds:

"New York suffers by comparison with other cities because, although the population which is dependent upon it increases with a rapidity which would do credit to a western town, this increase is largely outside of its small area. Brooklyn is in almost every respect more a part of New York than are many of their wards parts of other cities, and the whole of Kings county in fact is the outgrowth of Manhattan Island.

"Socially, politically, or commercially considered, therefore, the question of annexing these two great communities assumes equal importance, and this is one of the subjects which must grow in importance as it is discussed, until no vestige of respectable opposition shall be left. The project so well recommended the other day in Brooklyn will finally succeed, through sheer necessity, but its success should be hastened by discussion."

How far these arguments apply to the municipalities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, we leave for our readers to determine, each for himself.

THE Chicago *Advance* demands a full investigation of the Beecher scandal. The ground upon which it bases the demand is, that Mr. Beecher is entitled to be freed from all suspicion. No serious amount of suspicion has ever been attached to Mr. Beecher, because of the charges against him by the Woodhull-Claflin sisters. If there is to be an investigation of any kind, however, we cannot agree with the *Advance*, that resort to an ecclesiastical court would be sufficient. That sort of trial does not convince the people of the criminality or innocence of clerical offenders. If Mr. Beecher or his friends desire that he should vindicate himself by trial, the plain course for him to pursue, is to bring an action for libel against the Claflin sisters. It is possible that General Butler, who is a good lawyer, is in the right when he tells these women that they have a sufficient defence against the prosecution for circulating obscene literature through the mails, and that the only action that can properly be brought against them is that of libel.—*Chicago Tribune.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IOWA is the fifth State in the Union in the number of newspapers published.

THE Cleveland *Leader* asks "is the devil dead?" No. We think he is loafing somewhere in Cleveland.

UNCLES and nephews may mutually marry each other's widows now in Virginia, the old law forbidding such alliances being just repealed.

A LUMP of gold weighing forty pounds is reported to have been found recently in a claim owned and worked by Chinamen, at Moore's Flat, Colorado.

THE French census enumerates 31,586 more married men than married women. How is this? Do that number of French wives keep duplicate husbands? or are the men widowers.

AN ingenious Yankee proposes to warm Boston on the plan of building enormous furnaces somewhere under the pavements, and conducting steam through the streets by means of iron mains.

THE dogfish which swallowed the octopus in the Brighton, Eng., Aquarium, weighed nine pounds. On the stomach of the dogfish being opened, the octopus, which weighed three and one-half pounds, was found dead.

THE recent wedding of a widow named Kessler to a Mr. Potter, at Kanawha Falls, W. Va., was converted into a funeral by a party of facetious young men, who amused themselves by firing guns into the doorway, thereby lodging a wad of compressed tow in the bride's brain.

THE prison in Bennington, Vt., is in such a dilapidated condition that a rough confined there recently informed the jailer that he would stay there no longer unless furnished at the public expense with a lifeboat and an umbrella.

THE London *Times* of January 10th, the day after the death of Louis Napoleon, published an editorial of eleven columns and a half concerning his life and character. What is still more unusual, it put a head, "the Emperor Napoleon" over the article.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Roseburg (Oregon) *Pantagraph* says: "In the battle on Lost River the citizens claimed to have killed seven Indians, but the fact is they killed three or four little children—among them one little babe tied to a board and set up against a sage bush."

THE following is given as the exact composition of the Prussian House of Commons: National Liberal, 116; Conservative, 69; Center, 58; Progressists, 48; New Conservative, (just formed,) 41; Free Conservative, 38; Poles, 19; Independent, 17; Liberal Center, 11; seats vacant, 12; total 432.

THE blades for the new swords ordered for the United States Army have just been finished at the Springfield armory. They are perfectly straight, 31 inches long, and handsomely decorated with designs in asphaltum varnish. The sword will be very light, and much more convenient to carry than those in use at present.

THAT was not a bad reply given recently at a barn-raising in Pennsylqania to a young man who had been relating his more than wonderful exploits in various quarters of the globe. At the close of one of these narratives he was not a little set back by the remark of an old cod: "Young man, ain't you ashamed to talk so when there are older liars on the ground?"

ENGLAND had an enormous foreign trade last year, the aggregate being $3,046,690,000. The imports were $1,766,680,000, and the exports $1,279,810,000. In both these items there was an increase over the trade of 1871, the aggregate increase being nearly two hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars. England stands at the head of commercial nations, her trade exceeding in volume that of any other country.

THE treasure seekers of the Pacific slope appear to be preparing once more for a visit to Cocos Island, in quest of those iron boxes of gold and silver, concerning which the spirit mediums have found it profitable to make so many "revelations." The $300,000 worth of treasure recovered from the steamer America, and carried to San Francisco in October last, may be said to have provided the stimulus for the new movement. The sight of those immense bars of gold, in describing which the reporters were so eloquent, has had a wonderful effect upon the poor fellows who have so often risked their lives in these foolish enterprises.

THEY practice a strange art in Japan which is considered an improvement on animal expression. Young puppies are subjected to extraordinary modifying influences soon after birth. The upper jaw is forced up at an angle, carrying with it the lower one, which gives the head the slope of a child's head. The eyes, too, are forced out of their original plane, so that when the process is completed, and the bones are permanently in a new position, the dog appears like a weeping infant looking up. The distortion is disgusting, and certainly a cruel process in the eyes of anybody but a Japanese lady, whose pets they are, and objects of tender care. One of these improved dogs was recently brought to New York, whether as a model for artists, with a view to providing a new favorite for patrons of canine pets, is unknown. Nature may be distorted by science and art, but never improved.

PERSONAL.

MR. SAMUEL JAY, ætat seventy-three, of Bedford, was made the father of a fine pair of twins last week.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of the late Southern Confederacy, has been invited to deliver the oration before the literary societies of the Princeton College at the annual commencement in June next.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD, who is a personal and professional favorite of Queen Victoria, starts next year on a tour, commencing in Australia, thence to California, then to New York, and so home to Old England.

DON ALFONSO DE BOURBON, who has taken the command of the Carlist forces in Spain, is twenty-three years of age. His first military experience was gained in the Papal service, in the Pontifical Zouaves. He married April, 1871, the daughter of Don Miguel, Princess Maria Isabella of Bourbon and Braganza. One of his old companions of the Pontificial army, a cousin of Count d'Argy, is with the young Prince.

COL. JOHN ROBERTS, the oldest member of the Dauphin county bar, died at his residence in Harrisburg on Saturday evening. He was born in October, 1787, near Rockville, at the mouth of Robert's Valley, and resided nearly the whole of his life in Harrisburg and vicinity. Having studied law with Thomas Elder, Esq., he was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1812, over sixty years ago, and was the oldest lawyer in the central part of the State, with one exception. He served creditably during the war of 1812-14, principally in and around Baltimore, was a member of the State Legislature in 1827 and 1828, and in 1830 appointed prothonotary of Dauphin county by Governor Wolf, holding the position for six years.

CONGRESSMAN O. J. DICKEY and Clerk Edward McPherson are pretty good authority in matters pertaining to the estate and financial doings of the late Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. Both these gentlemen were intimate friends of Mr. Stevens, were executors of his will, and Mr. Dickey was a partner of the great Pennsylvanian. Both denounce Mr. John B. Alley's statement that Mr. Stevens received a large sum from the Union Pacific people as false and an outrage on the memory of their friend. Mr. Alley gave Dr. Durant as his authority for the tale; Dr. Durant says he never heard of it before, and never told Mr. Alley such a story. The statement utterly incredible to those who knew Mr. Stevens; he can no longer defend himself; but it is fortunate that he has left behind him a record which can be abundantly vindicated.

JOSEPH B. STEWART, the contumacious witness who refused to testify before the Wilson Credit Mobilier committee, and who was summarily placed under the care of the sergeant-at-arms, recently, is one of the most noted and unscrupulous of the Washington lobbyists. He has hung around Congress for twenty years or more as lobby and claim agent, or in whatever capacity his service was wanted. He was conspicuous in the Catacazy case, and reputed author of the Perkins claim against the Russian government. At the time of Booth's assassination of President Lincoln, Stewart leaped on the stage just after the fatal shot, followed Booth out of the theatre, seized his horse by the bridle and then let him escape. The place of his confinement is a room in the basement of the main capitol building, fitted up expressly for Charles W. Woolley, the contumacious witness in the impeachment investigation.

Octopus Swallowed by a Sea Dog.

The new year has not proved a happy season to the octopus in the Brighton, England, Aquarium. After having been admired by thousands of visitors during the past holidays, the interesting octopus has met with a sad and sudden fate. The other day the unfortunate creature, finding himself uncomfortable in a tank where he had been newly placed by the curator, came out in an unguarded moment, of the house of living oysters he had collected as a shelter round him. In this tank were several large specimens of spotted dog fish. One of these fish, with the true cuteness of a sea dog, immediately pounced upon the unsuspecting octopus and instantly swallowed him. An alarm was raised in the building, but in spite of the direction of their staff, the octopus could not be recovered.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for February.

This is the last month of winter. Spring will soon be here, and it is well to think about and prepare for its labors. We do not mean by this that our winter's *work* will soon be ended. We, at the North, at at least, shall be obliged to feed our stock for at least three months longer. There will also be many days and weeks in which nothing can be done except what we call winter's work. It is nevertheless true that spring is approaching. The fact is that the seasons run into or overlap each other, and if we are wise we shall be fully prepared at any time to do spring work in winter and winter work in spring. We know not when one ends and the other commences. It is this uncertainty in regard to the season that forms one of the marked peculiarities of farm work.

LIVE STOCK.—Much of the success of a farmer depends on the proper and economical management of his live stock. We should never forget that it *is live* stock. We can paint an implement and stow it away until required, but our animals must have food to eat every day. They must have food enough to keep them warm and sustain the vital functions. If you do not give them enough they must live on their own fat and flesh.

Horses.—With us, timothy hay sells for as much per ton as we can buy corn-meal for. In such circumstances, where a farmer has plenty of good bright oat or wheat straw, it is poor economy to feed timothy hay to farm horses. Cut up the straw into chaff. A bushel of it will weigh about eight pounds. If the horses are not working, mix two quarts of corn-meal with a bushel of the chaff, and let them have all that they will eat. If they leave any, remove it from the mangers and give it to the cows. If the horses are at moderate work, two or three days a week, mix three quarts of meal with the bushel of chaff, or four quarts if the horses are at moderate work nearly every day. If you have conveniences, it is a great advantage to wet the chaff with boiling water; cover with a blanket and let it stand for a few hours. Try this plan.

Cows.—We are feeding our own cows chaffed corn-stalks and straw, with a quart of corn-meal to a bushel of chaff. Those that are giving milk get in addition a pint of corn-meal and a quart of bran, stirred into a pailful of water twice a day. Keep the stable clean, warm and well ventilated. All cows are better for being carded—those that are stalled especially need it. If the cows leave any of the cut stalks and straw, remove them from the manger and sprinkle a little salt water over them. The cows well then eat the most of them.

Young Stock should be fed liberally. They are growing, and cannot be kept healthy unless they have enough nutriment to provide for their natural growth. A bushel of chaffed straw or stalks, a bushel of chaffed clover hay, half a peck of fine bran, and a quart of corn-meal, mixed together, forms a cheap and excellent food. Let them have all they will eat of it. If they leave any, give it to the older cattle.

Working Oxen should be fed somewhat in proportion to their work. If possible, never feed grain or meal alone. It should be mixed with cut feed. This is far more important with oxen and cows than with horses. The horse has but one stomach, and that a small one, while the ox has four, and can eat and digest a much more bulky and less nutritious food than the horse. Grain fed alone is very apt to pass into the intestines undigested. Corn fed in the ear is better for oxen than shelled corn.

Sheep.—Fattening sheep should be pushed forward rapidly. With us the rule is, for three or four-year-old Merino wethers, one pound of corn each per day, and all the bright wheat-straw they will eat, until about the first of February. Then either give a little clover hay in addition to the straw, or else increase the corn to 1¼ pound per day, or, for the last few weeks, we have known 1½ pound fed without any injury.

Swine.—Let pigs of all ages have access to a mixture of ashes, salt, and sulphur. Keep the pens and troughs clean. Let them have a dry, warm and well ventilated place to sleep in. Do not put too many in a pen. Keep the younger and weaker separate from the older and stronger. Feed according to what the pigs are designed for.—*Agriculturist.*

Maxims for Horticulturists.

The following paragraphs are worthy of careful preservation among the most valued rules that should govern a well regulated farm:

1. When fruit trees occupy the ground nothing else should—except very short grass.
2. Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.
3. There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.
4. Pear blight still puzzles the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.
5. If you dont know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea, who knows less than you do.
6. Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a renter and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.
7. A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet or four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on until they are not worth anything.
8. Trim down, not up.
9. Shorten in, not lengthen up.
10. If you had your arm cut off, you would feel it at your heart—a tree will not feel, but rot to the heart.
11. When anybody tells you of a gardener that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are none such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him, and if he has sense enough to understand the business, he will also have sense enough to know this.

What to Do in Case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which it will be found useful to preserve or remember:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove water from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, &c.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before pushing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbonic gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalis; for alkaline poisons give acids; white of an egg is good in most cases; in a case of opium poisoning give strong coffee and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

OHIO NEWS.

MANSFIELD has dedicated its splendid court house, recently completed.

THE Cleveland and Akron Valley Railroad seems now quite sure to be built.

THE Newburg spike factory, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt on a grander scale.

A COLORED washerwoman fell dead from heart disease at Springfield, last Wednesday, on the public streets.

THE coal miners of the Mahoning and Tuscarawas valleys are on a strike against a proposed reduction of twenty per cent. on the price of digging. The coal operators of the Tuscarawas valley held a meeting in Akron last Thursday, and showed a determination to resist the demands of the strikers, in the following short but decisive resolution:

Resolved, That the price of mining coal in this valley be reduced twenty cents per ton.

This would make ninety cents the price of mining a ton of coal. Before the strike the operators were paying $1.10, and would have continued to pay the same until warm weather if the strike had not taken place. It would seem as though the Tuscarawas miners had worsted their condition, without bettering that of the Mahoning miners, in sympathy for whom they struck. The two weeks' furlough ends next Monday, and it will then be seen what the miners propose to do.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

IN SPITE OF PA.

Oh! she was a maid of a laughing eye,
And she lived in a garret cold and high,
And he was a threadbare whiskered beau,
And he lived in a cellar damp and low.

But the rosy boy of the cherub wing
Has many a shaft in his slender string,
And the youth below and the maiden above
Were touched with the flashing darts of love.

And she would wake from her troubled sleep,
O'er his tender *billet doux* to weep:
Or stand like a statue bright and fair
And gaze on a lock of his bright red hair.

And he was so tall and proud,
With his step so firm and his laugh so loud,
His beard grew long and his face grew thin,
And he pined in solitude over his gin.

But one soft night in the month of June,
As she lay in the light of a cloudless moon,
A voice came floating soft and clear
To the startled maiden's listening ear.

Oh, then for the creeking couch she sprung,
And her tangled tresses back she flung,
She looked from the window far below,
And he stood beneath, her whiskered beau.

She did not start with a foolish frown,
But packed her trunk and scampered down,
And there was her lover tall and true,
In his threadbare coat of the brightest blue.

The star that rose in the evening shade
Looked sadly down on the weeping maid;
The sun that came in his morning pride
Shed golden light o'er a laughing bride.

STATE NEWS.

ON TUESDAY evening a railroad employe named Lanergan, while coupling cars near the Union depot, Erie, slipped and fell, and had one leg cut off and the other broken by the train.

BYRON, son of Charles Chestnut, of Pymatuning township, Mercer county, while riding one horse and leading another, both became frightened and run, the led horse kicking him on the knee and fracturing it badly. Several pieces of bone have been taken out, and in all probability the leg will remain stiff.

MR. VANCE A. STEWART, of Greene township, Mercer county, met with a serious accident on Tuesday of this week, while loading a saw log, by which he had one of his legs broken in two places—below the knee, and near the ankle. At last accounts he was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

THE Lancaster *Express* says Colonel Philip Gossler, a prominent citizen of Columbia, went to St. Georges, State of Delaware, to see a dying sister, on Wednesday last. He was so much affected at her death that he took suddenly ill, and died on Saturday evening last. He had been in declining health for a few years, and was about fifty-six years of age.

MISS CATHARINE LYNCH, of Corry, has commenced an action against Florence Dempsey for breach of promise, laying the damages at $5,000. The petition alleges that on the 1st of March, 1872, and at sundry other times the said Dempsey faithfully promised to marry the defendant, but that he subsequently not only neglected and refused to keep his promise, but has married another woman.

THE Erie *Dispatch* says: One of the meanest thefts we ever heard of was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. John Seifret, in Erie, on Tuesday last. The body of Mrs. Seifert (who had died in childbirth) was laid out for burial, and upon her hand yet remained the wedding ring. This was stolen from her finger by some despicable hypocritical thief on Tuesday morning, although none but those professing friendship and sympathy had visited the corpse.

AWFUL AFFAIR.

A Dwelling House Sinks into a Coal Mine—Two Children Burned to Death.

From the Davenport Gazette, Jan. 28.

A gentleman from Cleveland, Ill., yesterday, brought news of a terrible casualty, which occurred near that place on Friday last. The locality of the accident was Baker's coal mine. The house of a miner, named Robert Sprago, stood directly over an old chamber of the mine. On Friday afternoon the earth under the house suddenly sunk, causing the dwelling to drop into the cavity to a depth of four or five feet. Mrs. Sprago and four children were gathered about a stove in one of the rooms. The floor gave way and the stove went into the cavity below, and the mother and her children were precipitated upon it and the fire which had fallen out of it. Several men working not far distant saw the house sink, and ran toward the place; but before they reached the house the heart-rending screams of Mrs. Sprago and the children, and the smoke which was pouring out of the house, told them of the horrible situation the family was in. The men rushed into the yard, took water from some barrels, entered the house, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire about the woman and her ones. But when they took Mrs. Sprago and the children out, the spectacle they presented was so perfectly awful as to be sickening. One child, a girl in her fourth year, was burned to death. Another, younger than the deceased, was burned so that she died the next day. Mrs. Spargo and the other two children were burned in a frightful manner, though at last accounts all three were living. The clothes of all were burned away. Mostly, their heads were singed, and the faces and limbs and bodies blistered, hanging in some places in bloody shreds. All were taken to the house of a neighbor, and the doctors in Cleveland were soon with the poor victims, with remedies, and everything possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. But the saving of any of them was doubtful. Mr. Sprago was absent at the time of the accident. He was not aware of the condition of things beneath the site when he purchased the property.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Antrolyia or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.

Cramp, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,
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SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH.

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Next Session opens January 6th, 1873. Numerous references in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. For Catalogues, with Photographs of the Buildings and Grounds, address
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At 15c, best makes Domestic Ginghams.

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At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8⅓c, Fast Colored Prints, new styles.

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At 8c, Toweling—full width, all Linen.
At 12½c, Huck Toweling—extra wide, very cheap.

NEW HUCK TOWELS.
At 8⅓c, Huck Towels, all Linen.
At 12½c and 18⅓c, Huck Towels, extra cheap.

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Shirting Checks, Brown Muslins, &c.

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Market Street,
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Embroideries,
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Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
and Small Wares,

At low prices. Some extra good bargains in
Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
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Shawls, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

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NEW STOCK.
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SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
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And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
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H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no21

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Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are now always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as taken up in the East and [illegible] at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residences. [illegible] Curls made of combings.

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NEW
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DESIRABLE GOODS
AT
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New Striped and Barred Nainsooks,
New Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets,
New White, Pink, and Green Tarletans,
New Swisses, Piques, &c., new styles.

Ladies' Muslin
UNDERWEAR,
Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques, &c.

NEW LACES,
Guipure Laces, Yak Laces, Cluney Laces, Thread Laces, &c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,
A new and well selected stock of Hamburg Edgings and Embroideries, beautiful patterns.

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Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colored.

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Popular Prices, Good Bargains, at
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FIERY FURNACE,
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NILES' IMPROVED
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BOSTON RANGE,
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Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
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which are at times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids. I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

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Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

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The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

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In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
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Tapestry Brussels, very choice,
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Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring price.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
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EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
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New Black and Colored Alpacas,
NEW BLACK SILKS,
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In new Spring shades.
New Cassimeres and Jeans,
For Men and Boys' wear.
Ladies' Shawls
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Ladies', Misses' and Children's new style Suits, for street and house.
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Capital All Paid Up.
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Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.
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Price, $2.50 in boards cover; $3.00 in cloth; $4.00 in gilt. Sent post-paid, on receipt of retail price.
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BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
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BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, Latest, Best and [illegible]
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Wholesale Department
Brown Cottons, all grades,
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Standard Prints, new styles,
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Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
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Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,
At very low prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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ORDINANCES.

[No. 259.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing Laughlin & Co. to lay a switch track across Second avenue, connecting Eliza Furnace Track with the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. [illegible]

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 14th day of January, A. D. 1873.
A. H. GROSS, President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 333, January 31, 1873.

[No. 261.]

AN ORDINANCE—To Provide for the payment of Election Officers. [illegible]

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1873.
A. H. GROSS, President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 333, January 31, 1873.

[No. 256.]

AN ORDINANCE—Granting the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. the right to erect a frame building. [illegible]

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils this 14th day of January, A. D. 1873.
A. H. GROSS, President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 332, January 29, 1873.

[No. 260.]

AN ORDINANCE—Granting John Boyd right to erect an iron clad. [illegible]

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 14th day of January, A. D. 1873.
A. H. GROSS, President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 333, January 31, 1873.

[No. 258.]

AN ORDINANCE—Repealing a Portion of City Code, title Committees. [illegible]

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1873.
A. H. GROSS, President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 332, January 29, 1873.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION for the vacation of a part of Buena Vista street, City of Allegheny. No. — January Session, 1873. And now to wit: 18th of January, 1873, petition for the vacation of part of above street, from Perrysville Road to Norman street, and the said petition set for hearing before the Court on first Saturday of March, 1873, at 10 A. M., to which time all persons interested are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and the said street be vacated.

BY THE COURT.
Attest: W. H. McCLEARY, Clerk. ja31:g9-ty

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ROBT. R. HAY, late of Allegheny City, deceased. All persons having claims against the same, or indebted to the said decedent, will please call and settle.

D. E. HAY,
Allegheny Trust Co.,
43 N. Diamond street, Allegheny.
ALLEGHENY, PA., Jan. 17, 1873. ja18:g3-S

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a. on the estate of WM. A. ROGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and those knowing themselves indebted will make payment to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1873. ja29:g9

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh. [illegible]

"MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!" [illegible] Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.
STORE, No. 60 Market street.
BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.
HALL, 77 and 79 Third avenue.
SECOND FLOOR, No. 60 Market street.
BASEMENT, corner of Third Avenue and Market street.
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
96 Fifth avenue. ja17

Geo. B. Miltenberger
SOLE AGENT FOR
The Keddie Water Filters,
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing,
Rickards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.
NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,
ja26:z7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOME NEWS.

THE SOUTH-SIDE CATASTROPHE.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Testimony of Experts—Verdict of the Jury.

There were no additional dead bodies taken from the ruins of the American Iron Works yesterday. Workmen were busily engaged all day in clearing away the rubbish. Up to last evening there was no one missing, and it is pretty certainly ascertained that no more bodies are buried beneath the ruins. All the killed were buried yesterday, and their funerals were largely attended. Doctors Rahauser, Duff and Riggs have the wounded under their care. Most of them are doing as well as might be expected. The following additional names of the wounded have been ascertained: James Flynn, leg crushed, as the bones are uninjured the case is not considered serious; Richard Shaw, injured internally, and doubts of his recovery apprehended; John Nichols, injured in the ankle; John Pheil, head cut and eye knocked out; Peter Lankner, a laborer on the night term, was sleeping in the second story of his dwelling place of the "Frame Row," and was struck by a piece of fire brick which came crushing through the window. His face was badly bruised and the lower jaw was broken. The physicians say that the injured are doing well, and with the exception named, all will recover.

The works were in operation yesterday, at least that portion of them which was uninjured. Probably by to-night the entire debris will have been carted away. New boilers will be placed in position as soon as possible and ere many weeks the entire mill will be in operation once more.

THURSDAY.

Though the debris of the great terrible explosion is nearly cleared away, and the excitement attending it nearly subsided, fresh, fatal results are being brought to light. Mrs. Patrick Lahey, the wife of one of the mill employees, died on Tuesday night, it is said, from fright. Mrs. Lahey was confined a day or two previous to the explosion. She occupied a second story room in the company's tenement adjoining the works. When the explosion occurred pieces of the boiler came crushing through the windows in the room where the patient lay, and so frightened her that she ran out of the house and was found lying on the ground some distance from the building. She was carried back to her bed, and continued to sink rapidly until last evening when death came to her relief.

The wife of a laborer at the mill named Mrs. Stone, is now lying in a critical condition from the effects of fright and injuries received. She was on the second floor attending to her household duties, when the largest piece of the boiler carried away a portion of the roof of the house. The flying pieces of iron and timber passed within three feet of her head, causing, it is feared, congestion of the brain. She is under the care of Dr. Riggs, who entertains but little hope of her recovery. The investigation into the cause of the explosion was continued at the Coroner's office.

THE VERDICT.

The inquest was only on one body, that of Barney McCurry, and the verdict will apply to all. The jury were out some time, and when they returned they brought in their decision as follows: That Barney McCurry came to his death February 3, A. D. 1873, in the Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, from the effects of a boiler explosion at the American Iron Works. The testimony shows conclusively that there was a full supply of water in the boilers ten or fifteen minutes before the explosion, and that no blame attaches to the engineer or fireman. It is equally clear that the explosion was the result of an over-pressure upon the boilers, but the cause of that over pressure we have been unable to ascertain.

THE INJURED.

So far as heard from yesterday those that were injured by the explosion, are doing as well as can be expected. Those that are most seriously hurt are doing well, and the physicians hope that no more fatal results will follow. Everything is being done for them that is possible. The families of the killed are being cared for by the proprietors.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The First Month Under the New Fee Bill.

Considerable interest has been felt in the returns of fees from the Sheriff's office for the past month, as the office since the first of January has fallen under the provisions of the new fee bill. Yesterday Sheriff Hare completed his return, and the aggregate showed the munificent total of $530.12, which is about $1,500 less than the expenses of the office and the salaries. The business transacted at the office during January is as large as the average amount, and if it may be taken as a criterion, the outlook for the future in the way of remuneration for Sheriff Hare is not of an exceedingly cheerful character. Under the provisions of the new fee bill the Sheriff receives no salary save that which may accrue from fees after all expenses are paid, but the salaries of the clerks are guaranteed by the county, so that if there is a deficiency in this respect, the county is obliged to foot the bill, as will be the case for the first month of the present year. If the returns continue at this rate, the prospect for Sheriff Hare to "work for nothing and pay his board" is very encouraging.

From California.

There is a very clever Pennsylvania farmer domiciled in the Golden State, his postoffice address is Sebastopol, his name is Crawford, his letters, like our almanacs come once a year; we regard them as interesting annuals, as they always contain a gold remittance to pay for the GAZETTE. We have other reasons to hope to visit our friend some day. We know from samples sent us in their season, that he raises some of the finest grapes in the world, and that the rich soil and favoring climate produce crops which would amaze his old Pennsylvania neighbors.

In a letter dated the 24th, January 1873, he encloses a fresh green leaf from a willow tree on his estate, evincing the mildness of the winter temperature.

He says the coldest weather ever experienced in California was in December last, when still water froze to the depth of ¼ an inch; since the 1st of January, the weather has been charming, without a sign of frost—as mild as May. Willow trees in leaf and peach trees about to bloom, the prospects for heavy crops of wheat and barley are good, many of the farmers have from two to six hundred acres in wheat. He says of himself. "I am a small toad in the puddle, having only 40 acres in wheat, which I will cut for hay, wheat makes the best hay we have, cut when it is in a soft doe state, horses and cattle will eat every straw of it."

He also writes that Alfaltha, a species of clover we believe, is coming into favor. It was introduced about two years ago, it grows luxuriantly, they cut it three times a year, the 1st of May, middle of July and last of September, it succeeds best on rich damp lands, some farmers have harvested as much as seven tons to the acre in one season, it is estimated that an acre of this clover will suffice to feed five head of cattle the year round, it does not prosper on clay land. Since our friend would no longer abide with us in Pennsylvania, we hope he may live long in the clover of California, happy in the shades of his own vine and fig-tree.

A Man of the Olden Time Still Among Us.

An old gentleman named Jacob Snyder, now in his 77th year who lives on Center avenue, paid us a visit yesterday. He informs us that he came to this city in 1806 and has resided here ever since, he remembers when our streets were neither graded or paved, when we had no bridges, when John Scull the founder of the GAZETTE was its editor, and no other paper was printed here, was a schoolmate of the Samples, Baldwins, Mountains, Reuben Miller and others of our men of the past and present. He has been an industrious stone mason, and still inclines to ply his familiar art. Like many others of early times he retains a partiality for the old GAZETTE to certify which and renew his subscription was the object of his welcome visit. We hope he may continue for many more years with his eye undimmed and his natural force unabated.

Identified.

Coroner West held an inquest last evening upon the body of the man found floating in the Allegheny river, opposite Manchester. The body was identified as that of John Greshauer, a shoemaker, who was employed by Joseph Linden, on Grant street. When last seen he was at Albert Staliss' saloon, on Fifth avenue, on New Year's night. He was very much intoxicated and started to go to Allegheny to visit some friends, when, it is supposed he fell through the ice into the river. Deceased was fifty years of age and a native of Germany, and leaves a wife and family in that country. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Hung by a Chain.

On Wednesday morning the body of Thomas Murchland, an old citizen of Brooke county, West Va., was found opposite Steubenville, hanging in the garret of his house. The deceased had committed suicide by means of a trace chain suspended to a rafter. Making a noose in the chain he had stood upon a chair, and fixing the fatal loop about his neck he kicked the chair from under his feet and was strangled to death. Difficulty with his children, of which he had six, was the cause of the self destruction.

Terrible Accident on the Perrysville Road—A Man, Horse and Wagon Thrown Over an Embankment.

A dairyman whose name we could not ascertain, in proceeding to his home about a mile beyond Perrysville yesterday morning, while ascending the hill this side of the town. Owing to the ice, his wagon slipped over the edge, and was precipitated down the embankment, the horse went with it. He was thrown out of the wagon, it falling on top of him, inflicting such serious injuries that he died a short time after.

Revivals.

We learn from a colored correspondent at Uniontown, that for three months past our old friend Dr. N. H. Williams, a distinguished revivalist among the colored brethren of the Wesleyan colored churches, has been laboring with his usual energy and success in the congregations at Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown, and that he declares his determination, with God's help, to "Sweep the mountains," and fill every colored house with converts to the christians faith and hope.

Additional Returns.

Yesterday the following additional returns from county officers were filed with Controller Warner:

Prothonotary Ross	$2,261 75
Sheriff Hare	530 12

The Great Organ—The Burdet—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no sham stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of sham stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary stop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

Eleven Hundred Dollars' Worth of Boots and Shoes Stolen at Brinton's.

The burglars seem to be moving to the small towns in the vicinity of the city, and on Tuesday night went into the boot and shoe business at Brinton's Station, on the Allegheny Valley Road, in a wholesale sort of way, rather unprofitable to the leather trade. On that evening the boot, shoe and grocery store of Mr. A. Shade was entered by prying open a rear shutter, and boots and shoes to the amount of eleven hundred dollars were stolen. Boots and shoes to that amount could not be moved without the aid of a horse and wagon, and doubtless the thieves will be caught in their efforts to dispose of the goods. However, no clue has yet been obtained to these presumptious leather dealers.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company was held on Monday, the 3rd inst., at Massillon, Ohio, at which time an election was held for a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year. This election resulted in the choice of the following named persons, viz: G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough; Thos. D. Messler and W. Stewart, Pittsburgh; Kent Jarvis and J. G. Warwick, of Massillon and Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland. The Board subsequently met, and organized by electing Thomas D. Messler, President and F. M. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Suicide in Butler County.

A well known farmer of Butler county, Adam Stewart, committed suicide on last Saturday, near Bakerstown, by shooting himself through the head. A brief note, which read: "I end my days on February 1st, at twelve o'clock," was the only explanation for the dreadful deed that was left. It is supposed, however, that domestic trouble was the cause of the self destruction. The family of the deceased were away from home at the time, and were horrified beyond description at the discovery.

More "Heathen" for Beaver Falls.

The new lot of "heathen Chinee" arrived at Beaver Falls yesterday. There were only ten in the party. The contract originally specified for three hundred, of which two hundred and seventy-five have arrived, leaving one hundred and twenty-five still to come. It is rumored that another manufacturing concern in the vicinity will soon take a lot of Celestials to initiate into the mysteries of American mechanical arts.

A Glorious Record.—Twelve years ago a few modest lines in a New York Journal invited public attention to a new Vegetable Restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, PLANTATION BITTERS was introduced to the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and antidote to malarious fever was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over *One Million of Bottles*. A few years more and the demand had swelled to *five millions*. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of SIX MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and for every bottle sold a copy of the ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL ANNUAL, published by the proprietors, at a cost of $150,000, is given away. TTHS&S

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the few leading seed growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, the Marblehead Cabbages, and many other of our new and valuable vegetables. All seeds from his establishment are sold under three special warrants. His advertisements will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His Illustrated Catalogue for 1873, (now ready), will be sent FREE to all applicants.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. S

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:lyW.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

A correspondent takes us to task for maintaining that money is an article of merchandise governed by the same law of supply and demand as other articles of merchandise—and he says "Money is not a market commodity, but an instrument by which marketable commodities are exchanged." According, then, to our correspondent's reasoning, if we sell a piece of real estate and receive ten thousand dollars in gold coin or legal tenders, we don't then hold a marketable article of value, but simply an instrument of exchange. We cannot see why the amount is not property equally when invested in gold coin or legal tenders as when invested in real estate or merchandise. But what is a marketable commodity? Plainly—anything that is bought or sold. Surely money is daily bought and sold; hence, it is a marketable commodity, subject to variations in price as other articles are.

A strange feature about our usury laws, as it has been with all usury laws, is that the law fixes but one rate for every kind of security. Now interest is the sum paid for the use of money, and the lender in putting out money must take into account the risk in fixing the rate. Hence, it is that ordinarily mortgages are taken at a lower rate than commercial paper—because the lender runs less risk. But the usury law takes no account of this. There is but one rate for every class of security. Just as well might the price of horses be fixed by law. It might be said against such a law that different horses might be of different values; this is true, but not more different than the values which the use of the same sum of money may be to different persons on different occasions.

A proposition is now pending in Congress to authorize free banking without the privilege of issuing circulating notes. The use of the word "free" to such banking, those who desire the privilege will be likely to consider a misnomer, as the thing they most crave is circulation.

Our local money market is still indicative of approaching ease—the banks discounting pretty freely. Prime paper is in demand and finds a ready sale, but rates remain as last quoted, 10 to 12 per cent. for prime paper. The probability is that money will become yet easier, thus affording relief to our manufacturers and business men, whose enterprises have been much checked by a long continued tight money market.

In the New York stock market the bulls have again carried the day, all stock except W. Union and Union Pacific closing at an advance over opening quotations. In W. Union there is said to be a corner, in which Jay Gould, the hero of the Northwest corner, is said to be caught badly short of the stock.

The Tribune (money article) is endeavoring to enlighten the public mind as to the whereabouts of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which has suddenly come into notice. We quote:

> Its name would imply that it touches either the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans at one or the other of its main termini, or both. But it may surprise those adopting that idea to learn that the road proper begins at St. Louis, Mo., and traverses that State in a southwesterly direction until it reaches Venita. Those who admit that they do not know the precise location of Venita show that they are ignorant of that portion of public domain which belongs alike to the citizens of the Republic—or rather will belong to them when the Indian title shall have been extinguished; for Venita is in the territory of the red men, a few miles west of Missouri.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 118 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	113¾	113⅞
U. S. Sixes—1881.	117	117⅛
" —coupons.	118⅜	118⅜
5-20—1862.	114⅜	114⅜
5-20—1864.	114½	114⅝
" 1865	115	115⅛
" 1865 new.	114⅜	114⅜
" 1867.	116¼	116¼
" 1868—coupons.	116½	116⅝
10-40s.	111	111⅛
10-40s—coupons.	114⅜	114⅜
Currency 6's.	115⅛	115⅛
New 5 per cents	113	113⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	105½	106
Erie.	66½	66¾
Iron Mountain	92	
B. H. & E.	8⅞	9½
C. C. & I. C.	40⅝	41½
Canton.	100	
St. Paul	53¾	54
Do. preferred.	75⅝	76
Michigan Southern.	95	97½
Rock Island.	113¾	113⅝
North Western, Common.		83
Do. preferred	92⅛	92
Pacific Mail.	72	74½
Atlantic Mail.	6¾	
Western Union Telegraph.	93¾	92
Ohio & Mississippi.	48⅜	48⅜
Union Pacific.	36	35¾
Toledo & Wabash.	73⅛	73⅜
Fort Wayne.	93½	93
Adams Express.	98¾	
American Express.	68⅞	
United States Express.	77½	
Harlem.	119	

NEW YORK, February 6, 1873.

The syndicate advices from Europe to-day are favorable to the success of the new funded loan, but no amounts will probably be given until to-morrow evening. Late in the day it became known that Secretary Boutwell has called in $100,000,000 5-20s of 1862. Money was close most of the day at 1-64@1-32 for call loans, but late in the afternoon the offerings increased, and the closing loans were 4@5 per annum. Sterling weak; 109 5-16@109¾. Gold was firm during the morning, but declined in the afternoon; range 113⅞@113¾, closing at 113⅞@113⅝. Loans 1¼@4 for carrying and 2 to flat for borrowing. Clearings $55,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $311,000. Governments steady at about last night's prices. State bonds unchanged. The stock market was firm, with active business in Western Union, Erie, C. C. & I. C., and more doing in Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore and Hannibal and St. Joseph. Western Union ranged 94¼, 91, 93⅝, 92¾, 81¼, 92¾ and 92. It is authoritatively stated that the Executive Committee have sold $1,500,000 worth of the eleven millions stock held by the company to complete the negotiation for a controlling interest in the Cuba cable, which was thereby prevented from falling into the hands of English parties. Erie ranged 66¾, 67⅜, 65¾ and 66⅞. Pacific Mail rose from 72 to 75, and C. C. & I. C. from 40⅝ to 42½. Parties buying the latter stock are bidding 1 per cent. for the privilege of calling in at 60 all this year. St. Joseph rose from 48 to 50⅛. New York Central from 105½ to 106⅛, Lake Shore from 95 to 95⅛, Ohio & Mississippi from 48⅜ to 48⅞, and others in proportion. The whole market closed strong, with Pacific Mail, Hannibal & St. Joseph and Indiana Central as favorites.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118⅛; 5-20s '62, 114⅜; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115⅛; new '65s, 114⅝; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116⅝; new 5s, 113½; Ten-forties, 114⅜. Currency sixes, 115⅛.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee old, 82; do new, 82; Virginia new, 50; do old, 47; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 14.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 92; Quicksilver, 44½; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co., 83¾; American Merchants Union Express, 69¼; United States Express, 77⅝; Pacific Mail, 70⅛; New York Central, 106; Erie, 66¾; do. preferred, 79¾; Harlem, 119; do preferred, 125; Northern Central, 110¼; Northwestern, 83; do preferred, 92; Rock Island 113⅝; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 76; Wabash, 73⅛; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 115½; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 48⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91⅝; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Lake Shore, 95⅛; Panama, 41½; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 35⅞; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 88½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102⅝; Hartford & Erie, 9⅝.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

APPLES—There is a fair demand but no improvement to note in prices; $1.75@2.50 per bbl. according to quality.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@40c per lb.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, 25@28; medium to good, 15 to 20; inferior to common, 7 to 12. The inquiry is chiefly for the best.

CARBON OIL—Is still reported dull, and prices are lower; we now quote at 16½ by the car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand but no change in prices, 14½@15 for fair to medium, and 16½@17 for prime Goshen.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4½ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5½ for light weights.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no quotable improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations; Peaches, halves, 7@8c; Apples, 4 to 6c; Blackberries, 10 to 12.

EGGS—The market continues slow, and notwithstanding the arrivals continue light; prices are weak: fresh may be quoted at 36@38 and 28 to 33 for limed, according to quality. If the weather should continue soft for a few days a still further decline will be the result.

FLOUR—We can report a continued fair local trade, but the feeling, as noted in our last report, is not as strong as it has been, although prices are still maintained: Spring wheat, $8.25@8.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $9@9.50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—The grain market is generally reported quiet and devoid of any new feature worthy of special notice. Wheat continues scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.80 to $1.85 for red as to quality, and white, of which there is little or none arriving or offering, would bring 10 to 12c per bushel more. Oats in better supply and easier, but unchanged; 48 to 48 for mixed to prime white. Corn is coming in more freely, and with scarcely an average demand, it is reported dull, though prices are without quotable change; Shelled 55@55, on track, and 57@58 free in elevator; Ear, in bulk, 56@57. Rye is quiet, and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 90. Barley, 90@95 for spring, and $1.00@1.05 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery business continues dull, more so than is usual at this particular time, but an early change for the better is anticipated. In regard to Coffee, the situation is substantially unchanged. The New York Shipping List, under date of 5th, reports that market very quiet; "that dealers and jobbers are running off their stocks to meet the wants of the country trade at about the quotations for cargoes and invoices, while first hand holders are as extreme as ever, being strengthened by the later advices from Rio, where prices continue higher, and the estimates in regard to the growing crop had been considerably reduced." The Baltimore American of same date says: "Importers are very firm in their demands for extreme rates, but the trade are more disposed to sell when an opportunity offers." Farnham & Co., of Bombay, in their circular dated Dec. 20th say: "Coffee is in good demand at our quotations, and we will become easier as the season advances, but even at present rates it will pay to export to the United States, judging from quotations we receive from mail to mail." There is a continued good jobbing demand for New Orleans Molasses, and prices are strong especially for good stock. Sugars devoid of any new features worthy of special notice.

HAY—The market for baled continues quiet, and notwithstanding the arrivals have fallen off, the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are unchanged; $24@28 per ton, on track, according to quantity.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 12c; B, 11⅞c Ex. C, 11¾c; C, 11½c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8½c@9c; Rangoon, 7½c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but unchanged. Bran 90 to $1 per cwt; Seconds, $1.00@$1.10; Middlings, $1.20 to $1.30, according to quality.

OIL—No. 1. Extra Lard Oil is quoted at 70 to the trade, and 72@73 in small lots.

ONIONS—Scarce, and prices are still maintained, $5@6 per bbl., according to quality.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@85c per bushel, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7⅜c; Plain Shoulders, 6⅜c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres. 9c; half bbls, 9⅜c; pails, 10¾. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in kegs, $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—The arrivals of both Timothy and Clover are increasing, but as yet there is no accumulation of stock and prices are unchanged; $4.00@4.25 in job lots for the former, and $5.75@6 for the latter. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873.

The crude market was reported firmer to-day with sales at Parker at $2.15 per bbl, equal to a shade less than 6c per gallon here; the offerings continue light, and this, doubtless, is the main cause of the firmness above referred to. Refined, on the other hand, continues weak and prices are lower than they have been yet; sales reported at 19c delivered in Philadelphia, which is equal to 15c on cars here, though we have had no quotations as yet under 16. It seems rather strange that in the face of crude being firmer refined is weak and lower; but such was the case to-day—at least it was so reported.

Oil Barrels quiet and nominally unchanged; $2@2.05 for city, and $1.90@1.95 for country.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade opened dull this week, and with fair receipts and continued unfavorable reports from the east, the prospects are anything but favorable for a change for the better; the volume of business up to this time has been light, the sales footing up 708 head, said to be some 500 less than during the corresponding time last week. There is a fair attendance of buyers, but they are all, particularly those from New York, very bearish, asking for concessions of from ¼ to ½ a cent per lb, and resolved, apparently, to force the reduction or no buy; they claim that the stock they bought here last week done no good, and that there is no certainty that the eastern markets will be any better next week than they were this week. Holders generally are unwilling, as yet, to make the concessions demanded, and so long as buyers and sellers are apart, as is the case at present, business must of necessity drag; and while something might occur to turn the scale the other way, the probability is that holders will be compelled to succumb, however, unpleasant and unprofitable it may be. It is true, they can ship on further east, but the eastern markets, as is well known, are very uncertain, and the probality is that the majority of them will make the concessions demanded in preference to running the risk of going any further, increasing their expenses, and perhaps striking a still worse market. Up to this time last week, quite a number of cattle had been bought for shipment to New York, and that, too, at advanced prices, while thus far this week the New York men have bought but very few, for the reason already stated, holders were unwilling to make they reduction the demand.

The average quality is rather common, consisting mostly of the common and medium grades; hence, good cattle are selling quicker and at relatively better prices than the lower grades, and some of the salesmen quote a decline of from ¼ to ½ in the latter, and ⅛ in the former, in consequence of the scarcity of the one and an over-supply of the other. We append a few sales in order to afford the reader a more satisfactory conception of the exact condition of the market: 28, averaging 1,430, at 6⅜; 36, ave. 1,112, at 5.25; 51, ave. 1,200, at 5.25—rough; 31, ave. 1,400, at 6.50; 34, ave. 1,150, at 5¾; 26, ave. 1,200, at 5.80; 16, ave. 1,075, at 5.55; 16 mixed, ave. 1,000, at 4.25; 15, steers and cows, ave. 1,000, at 4.50; 40, ave. 1,200, 6; 46, ave. 1,050, at 5.50; 19, ave. 1,110 at 5.60.

There were one or two droves of extra stock on sale that would have brought 7c, but they were held higher—the same cattle last week would have brought 7¼ without any difficulty. One bunch, 28 head, was sold at 6¾, although the owner wanted 7½—averaged 1,430 lbs.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 steers.	6 75@7 00
Prime 1,100 to 1,300 steers.	6 00@6 37
Good, 1,000@1,150 steers.	5 00@5 50
Cows, stags and bulls.	3 00@4 00

SHEEP.

There has been no improvement in the sheep trade since the date of our last report, and the market is reported as being worse than it has been for several months; it was said that there were about fifty cars in the pens unsold to-day, and with a very limited demand, the York buyers virtually out of the market, and the Philadelphia men pretty well filled up, trade is exceedingly slow, prices are off fully ½ a cent per lb, and the indications are that there will be no change for the better before next week, if then. Most of the sheep sold thus far have lost money for their owners, some of them a good deal of it; we heard of one man who dropped close on to eight hundred dollars on two car loads. Erisman, who usually buys from 20 to 30 cars for shipment to New York per week, has been, and is still virtually out of the market, and we understand that quite a number of sheep have been sent on further east in first hands. It would seem that the New Yorkers have not yet recovered from the scare that was produced by the reported sale in that market recently of several thousand diseased sheep; hence, mutton is at a discount, and this, as a matter of course, has curtailed very materially the demand for sheep. Following is a partial report of sales during the past forty-eight hours: 185 Indianas, 85 lbs, 5.60; 59 fine wool, 90 lbs, 5.90; 76 fine wool common, 70 lbs, 5; 195 common Indiana, 77 lbs, 5.20; 200 do, 72 lbs, 4.70; 140 do, 84 lbs, 5.40; 405 fair Illinois, 80 lbs, 5¾; 190 Ohio, fine wool, 86 lbs, at 6; 95 do, 94 lbs, 6½; 190 Indiana, 86 lbs, 5¾; 186 do, 82 lbs, 5½; 200 scabby Illinois, 68 lbs, 4¾; 100 fine wool, 77 lbs, 4.85; 85 do open wool 120 lbs, at 7; 150 do, 130 lbs, at 7.10.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs.	6 00@6 50
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs.	5 25@5 50
Prime fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	4 75@5 00
Prime open wool, 115@125 lbs.	6 50@7 00
Prime open wool, 90@100 lbs.	5 50@6 00

HOGS.

The hog market has been steady for a week or more, and with a supply just about equal to the demand, there was little or no change in prices; to-day, however, the feeling was not so strong, owing to increased receipts or a diminished demand, we are unable to state which, and prices, as compared with yesterday, declined from 5 to 10c per lb, and the tendency is still downward.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs.	5 15@5 20
Prime to extra Yorkers.	4 85@5 00
Mixed rough stock.	4 25@4 50

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

CATTLE.

We noticed in our report of Wednesday that there was a hitch between buyers and sellers, and that the indications were that the latter would have to succumb; subsequent events have fully justified our prediction. Holders made the concessions demanded by buyers, and, as a consequence, trade has been more active; the sales during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, footed 775 head, a greater number than was sold during Monday, Tuesday and the first part of Wednesday combined; however, as we have already intimated, prices are lower, from 37½ to 50c per cwt, as compared with this time last week, and at noon to-day there were quite a number unsold, with the Philadelphia buyers all full, and the York men virtually out of the field. The great bulk of the cattle sold were taken for Philadelphia, and had it not been for the Philadelphia buyers, who were there in full force and bought freely, the market would have been much worse than it was, notwithstanding it was considered by sellers one of the hardest of the season. The New York men up to this time have bought very sparingly, even at the decline, as the advices from that quarter continue very unfavorable, and besides, as noted in our last report, nearly all the stock bought here last week for that market lost money; we heard of one shipper who is said to have dropped something like one thousand dollars on ten car loads, or $100 per car, and they are all reported as having come out behind, hence, with no indications of an improvement, the latest advices reporting that market worse and worse, shippers, as might be expected, are very weak in the knees.

Following is a partial report of some of the leading sales within the past twenty-four hours: 59 steers; averaging 1,440 at 6¾; 57, ave. 1,200 at 6—$30 off; 31, ave. 1,230 at 6—$1 per head over; 31, ave. 1,375 at 6; 31, ave. 1,215 at 5¾; 25, ave. 1,075 at 5; 36, ave. 925 at 4.30; 16, ave. 1,235 at 5¾; 18 ave. 1,110 at 5.15. Some dealers reported a decline of ⅛ to ¼ as compared with yesterday, and it looked at noon to-day as if quite a number would have to go on further in first hands, as buyers generally seemed to be full. We presume the York men would take all that are left providing the price was put down low enough, but it is likely that holders will ship on rather than submit to any further concessions.

QUOTATIONS:

Prime to extra, 1,400@1,500, steers.	6 50@6 75
Prime to good, 1,200@1,300, steers.	6 00@6 25
Prime, 1,000@1,100, steers.	5 00@5 50
Good 850@950 steers.	4 00@4 50
Cows, stags, etc. etc.	2 50@3 50

SHEEP.

The market continues to drag; there is no material falling off in the arrivals, and with the supply accumulating and the demand falling off, trade is very sluggish, and prices weak and drooping; the Philadelphia buyers were reported, at noon, as having bought all they wanted this week—some of them had started home, and the balance will follow this afternoon and to-night; there is little or no demand for shipment to New York. Erisman bought a couple of cars to-day, but this was a mere drop in the bucket, as, notwithstanding, the Philadelphia men bought pretty freely, and there were a good many shipped on in first hands, there are still a large number remaining unsold. If the New York market does not improve, of which there is not much prospect at this writing, a good many sheep will either have to be sent east on consignment, or held over until next week; holders are in a very uncomfortable position, they must make a move, but in what direction, is the problem which they are trying to solve.

Following is a partial report of the sales during the past twenty-four hours: 159 mixed wool, 103 lbs, at 6; 50 do, 80 lbs, at 4½; 100 fine wool, 97 lbs, at 5¾; 119 do, 102 lbs, at 6½; 163 mixed wool, 87 lbs, 6¾; 180 do, thin 70 lbs, 4½; 149 open wool, fat, 100 lbs, 5¾; 80 do, 80 lbs, 4½; 110 extra close wool from Washington Co., Pa., 100 lbs, at 6.80; 65 extra, open wool, 153 lbs, at 8.65—sold by Hazlewood & Blackstock for Ensign Newton to Pearce, of Philadelphia; 95 fine wool, common, 70 lbs, 4.60; 88 medium, 80 lbs, 5¼; 82 open wool, 80 lbs, at 4.80; 90 medium, 86 lbs, 5.35; 100 fine wool, 83 lbs, at 5¼; 167 scalawags, at $2 per head.

There are a good many lamby ewes coming in now; as is well known they are hard stock at any time, but in a market like that of this week, they are still worse; as the saying among drovers is, they can hardly be given away. The country is the best place for this particular kind of stock, and we opine that those who had lamby ewes on sale here this week, will wish before they are through that they had kept them at home.

QUOTATIONS.

Fine wool, 95@100 lbs.		6 25@6 50
" "	85@90 "	5 50@6 00
" "	75@80 "	5 00@5 50
Open "	110@130 "	6 50@7 00
" "	90@100 "	5 50@6 00

HOGS.

The hog market continues dull, and as intimated in our last report, prices, have still further declined; common hogs, such as ordinarily are bought for shipment to New York, have dropped, as compared with yesterday, 10 to 15c per cwt, while prime Philadelphia hogs are down fully 10c. The arrivals are only fair, and the supply to-day was by no means large, but the fact that they are commencing to arrive from Chicago again, was the main cause of the decline; it was the scarcity of cars at Chicago, more than any thing else, that caused the advance here last week, as eastern shippers preferred to pay ¼ and even a ½ more here to taking the chances of getting transportation at the former place.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs:	5 00@5 10
Fair to good Yorkers.	4 75@5 00
Mixed rough stock.	4 35@4 50

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The following is from the circular of February 1, of Mr. James Lynch: Almost a total absence of buyers from the market left the past month dull throughout. The severe winter weather and the difficulties of transportation, together with the still unsatisfactory condition of the manufacturing interests, combined to make the business of selling wool very difficult. Holders of both Foreign and Domestic bear up pretty strongly against this inactivity, but it is quite manifest that prices of all descriptions are in favor of purchasers. From England reports come that the new year begins with a large and prosperous trade. Advices at hand from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, and Buenos Ayres are encouraging for holders of wool—high prices continue to prevail in the principal markets, and imports from those quarters to the United States would not result in profit at present. The stock of fleece here is quite light, and of other clothing wools barely moderate. Carpet discriptions are in good supply and slow of sales—an auction of 3,600 bales Persian, &c., is advertised to take place the 19th inst. Arrivals of Wool at New York January 1st to February 1st:

	1873.	1872.
Foreign bales.	7,066	4,646
Domestic bales.	2,807	5,882
California bales.	840	2,752
Total. bales	10,712	13,280

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Prices favor buyers, and there is very little movement. Small sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68@70c; X at 66@68c; medium, ¾ to ⅜ blood, 65@68c; coarse, ¼ blood, 63@65c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, X to XX, 65c; medium, 65@66c; coarse, 63@65c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@75c; fair to inferior, 63@67c; fine unwashed, 43@45c; medium unwashed, 48@50c; coarse and burry unwashed, 42@45c; combing unwashed, 58@60; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 58@60c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 50@55c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.—(Farnham & Co.)—Our wool market is active, and with advance in America as per mail advices just to hand, the chances for American importers of Bombay wool appear to be much better this season than last. Last season there was a scramble for wool in our market, without regard to price paid, and with necessarily a very poor selection. At present, wool is moderately priced, and without excitement in our market the selection is much better, and we need scercely say that a very great deal depends upon selection.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch Pig continues very quiet. Stocks are being greatly reduced, and there is but little on the way; but in the absence of a demand for present delivery prices are about steady. There is some inquiry for future delivery from consumers, but the prices now asked tend to restrict sales. A majority of the large consumers in this city are, we understand, running on short time, and the consumption is on that account greatly lessened; we only note a sale of 50 tons Eglinton at $55. American Pig is without any decided change, the market continuing firm with an upward tendency. Most of the companies have very light stocks on hand, and their manufacture is principally of Forge. There is a fair inquiry for Nos. 1 and 2 X, and several hundred tons of various brands have been sold at full figures. New and Old English Rails are steady at previous quotations. Scrap is in light demand, with very little offering, the stocks here being closely concentrated and firmly held at $57.50@60 from yard. Refined Bar continues firm at our quotations, with only a moderate business. Russia Sheet is held at 16½c gold for sound.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Pig iron is less active but the mills are still busy on old orders. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $48@50; and forge at $38@40. Bar iron sells as wanted at 4 3-10c. nails command $5 per keg.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A circular from Earl Dudley officially advances his lordship's finished iron 20s per ton for limited quantities. This makes round oak bars £13 12s 6d, and the B B H. brand is made £13. Other firms of less note are asking £12 10s—a rise in a few weeks of 50s—but several leading makers, including Mr. W. O. Foster, declined to advance upon £12. Coal is dear and scarce. Cannock Chase samples are charged this afternoon 3s 6d rise on last Wednesday's rates—London News, 16th.

Wheat at Chicago.

The Tribune of Monday says: Wheat was less active, and declined ⅝@¾c lower, the drop not occurring till late in the session. New York was quoted firm, but Liverpool was reported dull with a downward tendency, and our receipts were more liberal, with the promise of larger receipts in the future. These tended to dullness here; but the chief feature in our market was the absence of a desire to buy, as the February shorts seemed to have been all filled, and many operators were busy in receiving and redelivering, so that they had no time to make fresh trades. The great majority of dealers expect much larger receipts, now that the "back of the winter" is broken for the sixth time this season, and seem inclined to look for lower prices. They say that quotations have been kept up on the strength of the storm, of which we have had enough, and that fine weather will work a radical change. There is no doubt that a great deal of wheat is waiting in the country to come in just as fast as the railroad cars can bring it here.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Weather soft and threatening rain. Western dressed hogs and beef are coming in freely. The mutton markets are completely glutted, with a slow trade in all dressed meats. Beeves: receipts to-day 39 cars at Communipaw and 25 at Weehawken, completing 7,200 this week, against 6,200 last week; common to medium cattle ½c lower than Monday; very few good cattle here; they go quick at 13@14c; most of drovers' mean sell at 10½@11½c for natives, and 9@9½c for Texans; 2 cars of latter, 900 lbs, 8c, 55 lbs per cwt; 2 cars, 5¾ cwt, 9½c; 2 cars, 6 cwt, Illinois, 11c; 3 cars fine Ohio grades, 8 cwt, 12½@13½c. Sheep to-day 2,300, and 15,900 this week, against 19,200 last week. The market was extremely depressed, stock offering very low, but not much selling; thin 5½c.; medium 6c; good to prime 6½@7½c., and the few extra lots 8c.; a car choice 130 lbs. Canada 8½c.; 2 cars 95 lbs., Ohio 7½c.; a car of 78 lbs. 5½c.; 2 cars 86 lbs. 6¼c. Hogs: 52 cars to-day, and 23,500 for the week, against 29,100 last week; market depressed; 5 cars live Ohio 5⅝c.; city dressed 5½@6c. for heavy, 6¼c. for 200 lbs. 6⅜c. for 180 lbs., and 7c. for pigs; western dressed 5⅜@6c.; a few pigs at 6¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 6.—Cattle receipts 816; total for week 8,041; stock poor, most of which will be shipped east in first hands. Market generally active; sales: 145 Ohio steers, 1,039@1,214 lbs, at $4@5.39½; 285 Indiana steers, 1,089@1,349 lbs, at $4.62½@6.12½; 127 Illinois steers, 1,259@1,349 lbs, $5.50@6.25; 16 Illinois cows and steers, 1,259 lbs, $5.50; 164 Missouri steers, 1,322 lbs, $6.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 6,200; total for week 15,200; market dull at ½c off from closing prices of last week. Pelts declined 50c, which is one cause of the dull market. Sales 2,553 Michigan, 100 to 125 lbs, at $5.75@7; 52 Indiana sheep, 92 lbs, at $5.25; 67 Canada sheep, 115 lbs, at $6. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,200, making total supply for the week 15,600; market dull and slow; heavy buyers are well supplied, and have withdrawn from the market for a decline; small sales Ohio and Indiana hogs, 180 to 250 lbs, at $4.75@4.90.

WATERTOWN, MASS., February 4.—Beef cattle: receipts 627, the advance of last week on medium; grades of northern cattle was not sustained; prime lots sold at full prices; sales choice $11; extra $10.00@10.50; first quality $8.50@9.50, second $6@8, third $5.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts of 715; supply heavy for season; market flooded and demand light; sales in lots $4.00@5.50 each; extra $6.00@7.50.

BALTIMORE, February 6.—Cattle dull; heavy receipts depress the market; prices ⅜@½c lower; very best in market at 5¾@7½c; that generally rates first quality 4¾@4½c; medium or good to fair quality 3⅜@4⅜c; receipts 2,269; sales 2,050. Hogs in full supply and demand moderate at 6¾@7¼c; receipts 30,082. Sheep dull with a downward tendency at 4¼@7½c; receipts 2,011.

CHICAGO, February 6.—Cattle: receipts 1,800; the market continues dull under an unfavorable eastern market and scarcity of cars, and prices are weak, though not quotably lower; very few really choice in market; fair to good native steers sold at $4.50@5.25; choice $5.50@5.60; fair to choice Texans $3.80@4.37; shipments 1,100. Hogs: receipts 19,000; market less active, about 10c lower, and packers holding off for a further decline; sales ranged at $3@4.25; mostly $4.15@4.25; shipments 4,374.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Cotton in buyers' favor; middling upland 21⅛c; sales of futures 8,300 bales as follows: February 20 3-16@20 5-16; March 20⅝@20¾c; April 20⅞@20⅞c; May 21⅛c; June 21 7-16@21½c; July 21 3-16c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 4,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6.50@7.25; common to good $7.25@7.80; good to choice $8.00@8.50. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.40. Corn meal quiet. Whisky 93½c Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 1,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1.64@1.65; amber $2.00; white $2.10@2.25. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts 18,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 66@66½; store 63⅜c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 34,000 bush; new western mixed 53@54½c; old in store 55½c. Eggs quiet. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 17@20c. Sugar quiet; Centrifugal 9½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 73@76c. Petroleum; crude 9c; refined 20@20½c. Provisions: mess pork dull at $14.30. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 5c. Middles weak; long clear 6⅞c; short clear 7⅞@7⅝c. Lard firmer; western steam 8¼c; kettle 8⅜@8½c. Western butter firm at 15@20c. Cheese steady at 13½@16½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 6—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅝, and for account 92⅝@92⅞. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie railway, 52⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £379,000.

PARIS, February 6.—Rentes 55 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—Cotton closed with a downward tendency; middling upland 9⅝@10d; Orleans 10½@10¾d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American and 1,000 speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston seller February and March at 9d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s 9d. Beef 87s 6d. Lard 38s. Cheese 75s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s 6d. Turpentine 49s 6d@50s.

ANTWERP, February 6.—Refined petroleum 44¼f.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 6.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat quiet, weak and lower; No. 1 spring $1.28; No. 2 do. $1.23⅝; No. 3 do. $1.10. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30¼@30⅜c; rejected 27⅛c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 26¼@26½c. Rye dull and prices drooping; No. 2, 65½c. Barley dull and prices declined; fall No. 2, 67@71c. Mess pork advanced to $12. Lard steady at 7⅜c cash. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 4@4¼c; sides 5¾@6. Green meats firm and unchanged; hams 6¼@8¼c for 10 and 16 lbs average. Dressed hogs in active demand and prices advanced for heavy; dull and prices drooping for light; heavy $4.65@4.70, closing at the outside rate; light $4.90@4.96. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 87c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Business continues to improve with jobbers, who were moderately active to-day. There was a liberal demand for cotton goods of all descriptions, and the market rules very strong at unchanged prices. Prints and ginghams were active in first hands and in good jobbing request. Denims were in demand. Worsted dry goods were more active in first hands. Woolens were rather quiet, but some styles of fancy cassimeres are well sold up by agents. Foreign goods showed some improvement. The first regular auction sale of the season was held to-day, and was very largely attended by city and country buyers.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour easier at $8@8.35. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at $1.70@1.77. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 41c. Other grains steady. Groceries firm and unchanged. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions dull; buyers and sellers apart. Mess pork unchanged. Lard dull; steam 7⅜@7½c; kettle 7¾@8c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 4⅛c; clear rib sides 6⅜@6½c; clear sides 6½@6⅝c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Hogs firm at $4.40@4.90; principal sales for shippers at $4.40@4.70; for butchers' $4.70@4.90; receipts 4,000. Whisky steady at 89c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—Cotton quiet; low middling 19c. Flour active; extra family $7.50. Wheat in good demand at $1.80@1.85. Corn firm at 42@43c. Oats scarce and firm at 31@32c. Rye firm at 85@90c. Provisions in good order demand and steady. Mess pork $13.00. Bacon: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7⅜c. clear sides 8c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4⅜c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear side 6⅝c. Lard 8@8¾c. Whisky firm at 89@90c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices drooping. Corn dull and prices declined; No. 2 mixed 31⅛c. Oats and barley dull but unchanged. Mess pork quiet, at $13. Dry salt meats quiet, with only order trade. Bacon inactive; shoulders 5⅜c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7⅜c. Hogs better, at $3.90@4.40. Cattle unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 6.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand; spring $1.50. Wheat 20c lower; amber Michigan $1.76½; seller March $1.73¾; do April $1.86; No 1 do $1.80; No 2 $1.75½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 38⅛c; old 39c; low mixed 38½c; seller May 43½c. Oats a shade higher; No 1 39c; No 2 35c. Clover seed $4.50. Dressed hogs $5.10@5.30.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.31½; No. 2 do., $1.24¼. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2, 26¾c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 36½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull and prices nominal; No. 2 fall, 77c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 6.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn: mixed western quiet at 62c. Oats steady; mixed western 46c; white 47c. Rye quiet. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $14.35. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 6½c; rib sides 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 8¼c. Hams 12½@15c. Lard 8¼c. Western butter light supply; choice roll 26@27c. Whisky 97c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Cotton active and stiffer, but without material quotable change; good ordinary 18⅛c; low middlings 18⅞c; middling 19⅜@19½c; middling Orleans 19⅞@20c; sales 8,500; receipts 3,283; exports coastwise 1,920; to Liverpool 1,667; to Havre 1,699; stock 210,433.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 6.—Flour: demand fair and market firm at $5.50@9.50. Wheat: demand fair and market firm at $1.60@1.75. Provisions strong and higher. Bulk meats: shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 5⅝c; clear sides 6⅛c. Bacon: shoulders 5½c; clear sides 8⅛c. Lard 8c. Hams 12@12½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 6.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat weak, with a downward tendency; No. 1 red winter held at $1.75; No. 2, $1.70. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 45@46c. Oats—Demand good at 39c. Refined petroleum quiet and steady at 17½c for car lots, and 18@18½c for trade lots.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 6.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 18⅜c. Flour and grain: demand good at full prices. Corn meal $2.30. Provisions firm. Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7⅛c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Lard: kettle dried 8¼@8¾c. Hogs firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Flour unsettled; superfine $4.50@5.50; extra $6.00@7.00. Wheat dull; red $1.90@1.94. Rye steady at 87c. Corn active; yellow 49@50c. Petroleum: crude 14½c; refined 20c. Whisky 93.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 6.—Grain unchanged in every respect.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

THE TRUE BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second-thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed, one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—DANKS—On Tuesday, February 3, 1873, at the M. E. Church, Marion, Indiana co., Pa., by Rev. R. L. Miller, D. D., JAMES C. LEWIS, JR., of Sharpsburg, Pa., and Miss MARY JANE DANKS, daughter of Rev. J. A. Danks, of Marion, Pa.

WUTH—BARCLAY—At First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, January 30, 1873, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D., W. A. OTTO WUTH to CAMILLA B., daughter of the late J. E. Barclay, Esq., of Bedford, Pa.

DIED.

SMALL—On Wednesday afternoon, January 29th at 4 o'clock, of heart disease, Mrs. HETTIE, widow of the late Simon Small, in the 56th year of her age.

WILLIAMS—On Thursday, January 30, 1873, S. J. WILLIAMS, in the 28th year of his age.

LEECH—On Thursday morning, January 30, at 9 o'clock, FREDDY, son of D. F. and Kate Leech, aged four years.

DUNCAN—Mrs. HANNAH DUNCAN, Friday morning, January 31, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Jamieson, Chartiers township, aged seventy-five years.

CROZIER—On Tuesday morning, February 4, at 5:30 o'clock, WM. CROZIER, aged 61 years and 6 months.

LOWRY—At East Liberty, on Monday morning, February 3d, at 3½ o'clock A. M., LOUIS LOWRY, aged 46 years, 6 months and 4 days.

CARNEY—On Sunday, February 2d, 1873, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. JAS. G. CARNEY, in the 27th year of his age.

SMITH—At Shady Side, on Tuesday, February 4, 1873, JENNIE WARD, infant daughter of Sallie Ward and Norman M. Smith.

ADAMS—On Saturday morning, February 1st, at half-past 10 o'clock, Mrs. NANCY CARTER ADAMS, relict of the late James Adams, Sr., of this city, in the 83d year of her age.

HOPKINS—On Monday, February 3d, 1873, at 5 o'clock A. M., at No. 11 Webster avenue, ANDREW HOPKINS, in the 47th year of his age.

McKEE—On Sunday, February 2d, 1873, at 5:30 P. M., FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Alex. P. and Rebecca L. McKee, aged 5 years and 11 months.

REESE—On Wednesday, February 5th inst., JAMES ALBERT REESE, youngest child of James and Lucy Reese, aged seventeen months and five days.

O'LEARY—On Wednesday afternoon, February 6th, at 1 o'clock, MARY, wife of William O'Leary, Jr.

Subscribers, when making purchases of good advertised in this paper, will oblige us by stating to those from whom they buy, that they saw the advertisement in the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered at Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, February 1st, 1873, a TRACT OF LAND, located on the river, two miles below Monongahela City, in Union township, Washington county, Pa., containing about 130 acres, 100 acres underlaid with coal, balance river bottom. Soil of good quality, plenty of timber, water, lime and sandstone, having a river front of 100 rods, and traversed by the P. G. & C. Railroad. Also, a house containing 7 rooms, cellar, hall, &c., all in good order and modern style, with Lot of 1 acre, orchard and necessary outbuildings. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms will be known.

S. B. BENTLEY,
G. M. C. BENTLEY.
ja18:r21-S

IN THE FIELDS AGAIN WITH PROF. GRAY.

STANDARD

BOTANICAL TEXT BOOKS,

By ASA GRAY, M. D., Fisher Professor Harvard University.

More extensively in use than all others combined. This justly celebrated series of Text Books presents the latest and most accurate Principles of Botanical Science.

HOW PLANTS GROW.—The most charming Elementary Scientific Text Book ever published. Fully illustrated. Price, $1.12.

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Lessons and Manual ... $3.00
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Liberal Terms offered for introduction. Samples of any of the above, for examination, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of price.

Send for full descriptive circulars.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand st., N. Y.
fe5:h8:WF-cowS

WEST POINT

BOILER

WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

se14:r23-d&W

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

Our Stock offered for Spring planting is very superior embracing the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, viz: Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, &c. Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety. Ten trains daily stop at Nurseries, Edgeworth Station, from Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended. Catalogues sent to applicants. Address to Pittsburgh.

JAMES WARDROP.

No tree peddlers employed to sell for Sewickley Nurseries.
fe5:h27-S

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.

Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
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LOVERS GUIDE (new edition) 192 pages illustrated—Model love letters—Art of gaining love oft and marrying who and when you please—How to be handsome—Cures for hundreds of diseases, also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money-making methods, &c., that all should know. Price only 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents. Address, J. W. STEPHENS, Publisher, Newark, N. J.
fe8:h10-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to George Sickman and Jacob Mowery on the estate of SARAH WOODFORD, deceased, of Jefferson township, Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SICKMAN,
JACOB MOWERY,
Gill Hall, Allegheny Co., Pa.
JANUARY 18, 1873. ja23:g30

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of JAMES W. McMICHAEL, late of North Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

SAMUEL DICKSON,
JNO. McMICHAEL,
Executors.
ja18:g17-S

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN UNKS, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same to us without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will please call and settle.

ELENOR UNKS, Ohio township,
L. F. UNKS, 412 Carson street,
South Pittsburgh.
ja11:72 S

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration upon the Estate of FRANCIS LESNETT, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay to

J. W. BOYCE, Administrator,
South Fayette tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1873. ja18:g6-S

ON THE ESTATE OF MARY JANE CURRY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, letters of administration have been granted to me, to whom all parties having claims against said estate are requested to make themselves known without delay, and to whom all debts due it must be paid.

JOHN CURRY, Administrator,
Elizabeth Tp., near Elizabeth.
ja11:f86-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ALEXANDER McGOWN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

DAVID RIGGS, Library P. O., or
JOHN SHEPLER, Gill Hall,
Executors.
ja11:f68 S

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JAMES PATTERSON, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to William Patterson and John Patterson, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment, and those having claims against it present the same to them.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
South Fayette Township.
JOHN PATTERSON,
Hilldale.
ja4:49-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of DAVID CLEMENTS, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to

JOHN WYLIE, Executor.
Postoffice address at North Washington, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
de13:e71-S

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court St., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,

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Overcoats Reduced 25 Per Cent. from Former Prices.

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FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring pric

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L. R. NORTON,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN,

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PIANO.

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall,
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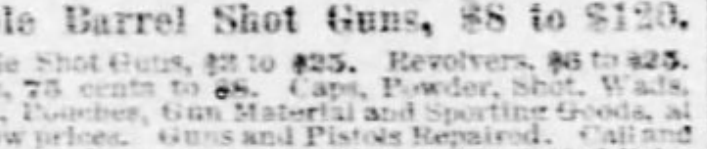
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier,
se2:d&S



Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
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Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

100 YEAR ALMANAC.—FOR 50 CENTS we send POSTPAID an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address

GEORGE A. HEARD & CO.,
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$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—AGENTS wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. se14:y94-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
an14:wsS-d&S

☞ GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 for Only $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this banquet of wealth or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the public of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who apply.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
Farmers and Drovers Bank, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

Tho. E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library, Ky.

For tickets and information apply to Messrs. GILDENFENNY & HESS, Booksellers, No. 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
ja20:g63-MTH-coww

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

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☞ ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de7:e30-d&S

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Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

REMNANTS.

Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

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Now contains—Telegraph, Consortien, Manhattan, New Vienna, Blue Danube, Marriage Bells, Wiener Fresken, Academic, 1,001 Nights, Royal Songs, Illustration, Artist's Life, Wine, Women and Song, Publisher, Burgersin, Vienna Woods, German Hearts, Love and Pleasure, Life Let us Cherish Waltzes, and 20 other of his best Waltzes.

Pizzicato Polka, Tritsch-Tratsch, Fata Morgana, Mazurka, Belle Helene, Quadrille, Clear the Track Galop, One Heart, One Soul, Lobster Frauen, Mazurka, Orpheus, Quadrille, and 20 other Polkas, Mazurkas and Quadrilles.

"Embellished with a fine portrait of Strauss and filling 250 large music pages—it is a musical gem—indispensable to all lovers of Strauss' dance music.—*Evening Mail*.

Price, $2.50 in board covers; $3.00 in cloth; $4.00 in gilt. Sold by all Book and Music Dealers.

New ready, Strauss Dance Music for Violin and Piano ... $1.00
Try Sparkling Rubies ... 35
And pronounce it the best and brightest of Sabbath School Song Books.
Try Cheerful Voices ... 50
The new School Song Book, by L. O. Emerson. We expect to sell 100,000 in 1873.
Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

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Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.

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ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have filed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.

Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supports and Appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Manager,

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—THE valuable farm known as the "Matthias Dary Farm," situated east of and adjoining the town of East Springfield, Salem township, Jefferson county, Ohio, about fifteen miles west of Steubenville and six miles north of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, is offered

FOR SALE.

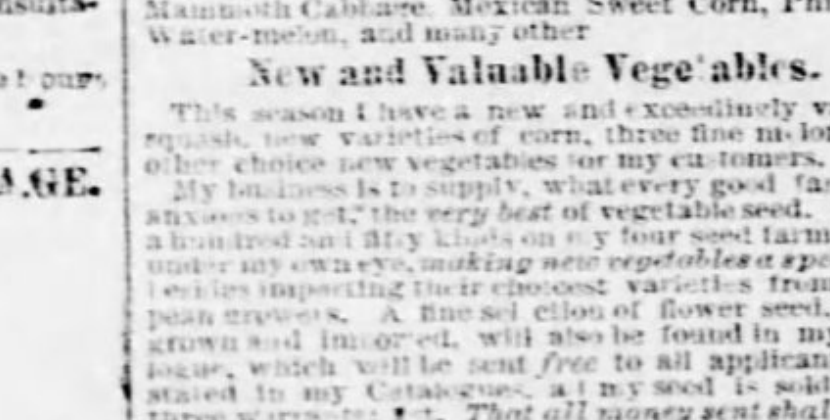
The farm consists of 240 acres, of the best quality of farming land; 150 acres cleared and under cultivation; the remainder well timbered woodland. The whole farm is inclosed with a good fence. The cleared land is laid out into fifteen separate fields, and each inclosed with good substantial fences. Of these, fourteen fields are well supplied with water from never-failing springs. There are two coal banks on the premises—coal of the best quality; veins four to five feet in thickness. Also a limestone quarry of excellent quality as a fertilizer and for building purposes. An orchard, a frame dwelling house of five rooms, a barn, stable, wagon house and granary constitute other advantages and improvements of the premises.

The soil on this farm is naturally of good quality, and besides it is at present in a more than ordinary state of fertility, having for the last twelve years been used exclusively for a stock and stock feeding farm. All the produce of the farm as well as large quantities of feed from other farms was consumed on the premises thereby adding continually to its fertility. During all this time none of the fields were farmed for more than three crops in succession. They were set in grass and clover for three years in succession, by contract with the tenants.

For further particulars, price and terms of sale, address W. R. LLOYD, Attorney-at-Law, Steubenville, Ohio, or the undersigned, Lock Box 1262 Columbus, Ohio.

N. B.—Title to said premises will be secured by the owners by deed of general warranty.

ja11 C. JACOBS, Columbus, Ohio.



I was the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water-melon, and many other

New and Valuable Vegetables.

This season I have a new and exceedingly valuable squash, new varieties of corn, three fine melons, and other choice new vegetables for my customers.

My business is to supply, what every good farmer is anxious to get, *the very best* of vegetable seed. I grow a hundred and fifty kinds on my four seed farms, right under my own eye, *making new vegetables a specialty*, besides importing their choicest varieties from European growers. A fine selection of flower seed, home-grown and imported, will also be found in my Catalogue, which will be sent *free* to all applicants. As stated in my Catalogues, all my seed is sold under three warrants: 1st. *That all money sent shall reach me*. 2d. *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser*. 3d. *That my seeds shall be fresh and true to name*.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.
ja25:g58-S

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902 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now ready their Magnificent Stock of

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Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,

FANCY GOODS, EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

Attractive Goods at Moderate Prices.

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LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth
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Agents—Wanted.

$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month, and expenses, or a commission from which that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

oc19:168-W

AGENTS WANTED

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"Insects at Home."

700 pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings. "Just the book for intelligent rural homes." "The drawings are faithful representations of Insect and Plant." Send for Circular. Address GEORGE BROOKS, 124 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

no1:c41-S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, March 3d, 1873.

No. 1. Final Account of James E. Hazlett, Executor of George Hazlett, deceased; filed November 6, 1872.
No. 2. Account of Goodman Y. Coulter, Guardian of the children of Wm. Lea, deceased; filed November 7, 1872.
No. 3. Final account of Mary Dunning, Thomas Dunning and James Ralston, the Executors of William Dunning, deceased; filed November 8, 1872.
No. 4. Final account of Joseph H. Hill, Administrator of Henry Strothoff, deceased; filed November 9, 1872.
No. 5. Final account of Catharine McChesney, Administratrix of Patrick McChesney, deceased; filed November 9, 1872.
No. 6. Final account of Harrison P. Reynolds, Guardian of minor children of Edward Hogle, deceased; filed November 9, 1872.
No. 7. Final account of Robert Wilson, testamentary Guardian of James H. Baghman; filed November 12, 1872.
No. 8. Final account of Jacob Gutbub, Executor of Philip Gutbub, deceased; filed November 18, 1872.
No. 9. Final account of Bernard Wunder, Guardian of Frederick Wunder; filed November 14th, 1872.
No. 10. Final account of James McQ. Douglass, Guardian of Mary E. Douglass; filed November 15th, 1872.
No. 11. Final account of Magdalena Neisergold, Administratrix of Henry Neisergold, deceased; filed November 20 h. 1872.
No. 12. Final account of Jacob Painter, Guardian of Mary Lindsay; filed November 20th, 1872.
No. 13. Final account of Samuel Floyd, Executor of Alex. B. Atkinson, dec'd; filed November 21st, 1872.
No. 14. Account of Sarah Rowan, Executor of the estate of Charles Rowan, dec'd; filed November 23d, 1872.
No. 15. Final account of John Evans, Administrator of David Evans, dec'd; filed November 23d, 1872.
No. 16. Account of the Executors in the estate of David Koester, dec'd; filed November 27th, 1872.
No. 17. First and partial account of Wm. Hamilton, Acting Administrator of H. D. Reymer, dec'd; filed December 2d, 1872.
No. 18. Account of the Executors of the estate of William McElherren, dec'd; filed December 3d, 1872.
No. 19. Final account of J. T. McKnight, Administrator of John Wilkeson, dec'd; filed December 4th, 1872.
No. 20. Account of George A. Bagnantine, Sr, Guardian of R. H. Reed; filed Dec. 5th, 1872.
No. 21. Account of Joseph Lorenz and John R. Jones, Executor of Ruth Harper, deceased; filed December 6 h. 1872.
No. 22. Account of William Glass and Samuel Glass, Executors of Samuel Glass, deceased; filed December 7th, 1872.
No. 23. Account of H. S. McKee, surviving Executor of Thomas McKee, deceased; filed December 10th, 1872.
No. 24. Account of H. S. McKee, surviving Executor of Frederick McKee, deceased; filed December 10th, 1872.
No. 25. Account of Samuel McQuity and David McQuity, Executors of Andrew McQuity, deceased; filed December 11th, 1872.
No. 26. Final account of the Executors of the estate of Thomas Bakewell, deceased; filed December 11th, 1872.
No. 27. Final account of Robert Kennedy, Administrator of Thomas Reynolds, deceased; filed December 17th, 1872.
No. 28. Final account of Magdalena Urbain and Landelin Vogel, Executors of George Urbain, deceased; filed December 18th, 1872.
No. 29. Final account of James Miller, Executor of Hiram Lockhart, deceased; filed December 19th, 1872.
No. 30. Account of John R. Walkinshaw, Administrator of Alex. W. Walkinshaw, deceased; filed December 20th, 1872.
No. 31. Final account of Wm. Swindells, Administrator of James Lapsley, deceased; filed December 21st, 1872.
No. 32. Final account of Mary J. Duff, Administratrix of John Bongser, deceased; filed December 23d, 1872.
No. 33. Partial account of Wm. Allen and Wm. Long, Executors of Mary Marshall, deceased; filed December 26th, 1872.
No. 34. Distribution account of Emanuel Stotler and Sylvester Schwarzwelder, Executors of Christian Stoner, deceased; filed December 28th, 1872.
No. 35. Final account of Mrs. Eliza McClintock, Guardian of Eliza McClintock; filed Dec. 31st, 1872.
No. 36. Account of the Executors of the will of John Herron, deceased; filed January 2d, 1873.
No. 37. Final account of J. M. Beckman, Administrator of George Miller, deceased; filed January 2d, 1873.
No. 38. Final account of C. P. Bruggeman, Administratrix of B. Bruggeman, deceased; filed January 2d, 1873.
No. 39. Final account of John M. Boice, Executor of Ellen B. McBride, deceased; filed January 3d, 1873.
No. 40. Final account of George E. Bissell, Administrator of Annie B. Bissell, deceased; filed January 6th, 1873.
No. 41. Final account of Adolph Seibel, Administrator of Charles Johnston, deceased; filed January 6th, 1873.
No. 42. Account of Edward Stokes, Executor of the will of Thomas Potts, deceased; filed January 8th, 1873.
No. 43. Account of Wm. Cavitt, deceased, Executor of the estate of Andrew McMinn, deceased, filed by the Executors of Wm. Cavitt, deceased; filed January 8th, 1873.
No. 44. Account of Wm. Cavitt, deceased, Executor of David Walker, deceased, filed by the Executors of Wm. Cavitt, deceased; filed January 8th, 1873.
No. 45. Account of Peter Ivory, Administrator of Sarah McGuire, deceased; filed January 10th, 1873.
No. 46. Final account of Joseph Crawford, Administrator of Sarah Crawford, deceased; filed January 10th, 1873.
No. 47. Final account of Wm. Hehl, Administrator of John G. Koegler, deceased; filed January 10th, 1873.
No. 48. Final account of William Douglas, Administrator of John Porter, deceased; filed January 14th, 1873.
No. 49. Final account of Mary Heyl, Administratrix of John Heyl, deceased; filed January 14th, 1873.
No. 50. Final account of Francis M. Mitsch, Administrator of Mathias Mitsch, deceased; filed January 15th, 1873.
No. 51. Final account of John A. Conner and David Coon, Executors of William Colgan, deceased; filed January 16th, 1873.
No. 52. Final account of William Theis, Administrator of John Theis, deceased; filed January 16th, 1873.
No. 53. Final account of David Coon, Guardian of Sarah E. and James Armstrong; filed January 17th, 1873.
No. 54. Final account of Julien Morrow, Guardian of Clarence S. Morrow; filed January 18th, 1873.
No. 55. First account of Alex. H. Miller, Guardian of Annie C. Snyder, one of the minor children of Dr. Robert Snyder, dec'd; filed January 18th, 1873.
No. 56. Final account of Alex. H. Miller, Esq., Guardian of Hertz Snyder, now Herta Orne; filed February 18th, 1873.
No. 57. Account of A. W. Howard, Executor of Lydia Howard, dec'd; filed January 17th, 1873.
No. 58. Final account of Francis C. Dorrington, Administrator of Jos. Dorrington, Sr., dec'd; filed January 20th, 1873.
No. 59. Distribution account of John Martin and Thos. Barrett, Executors of Catharine Martin, dec'd; filed January 21st, 1873.
No. 60. Final account of Thomas Robinson, Administrator of Wm. Kelley, dec'd; filed January 21st, 1873.
No. 61. First and partial account of Thomas M. Bayne, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Roberts, dec'd; filed January 21st, 1873.
No. 62. Final account of Alfred Braun, Guardian of Eliza Jane Neel; filed January 22d, 1873.
No. 63. Partial account of Martin Abel, Administrator of Frank Abel, deceased; filed January 22d, 1873.
No. 64. Final account of William McDowell, Executor of Colvill Dickson, deceased; filed January 23d, 1873.
No. 65. Partial account of D. W. Elder, Esq., Trustee to sell real estate of A. C. Alexander, deceased; filed January 24th, 1873.
No. 66. Final account of L. McIntosh, Administrator of Margaret Foerst, deceased; filed January 24th, 1873.
No. 67. Account of John Hughes, Administrator of Oley Roberts, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.
No. 68. Final account of Jacob Jordan, Guardian of children of Henderson Hays; filed January 25th, 1873.
No. 69. Final account of Robert Bacman, Administrator of Daniel Shuck, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.
No. 70. Final account of Hugh Orr and Samuel McMillen, Executors of William Orr, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.
No. 71. Partial account of David McKelvey and Robert Black, Executors of Smith McKelvy, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.
No. 72. Final account of J. K. Francis and Catharine Nicol, Administrators of the estate of William Nicol, deceased; filed January 28th, 1873.
No. 73. First and partial account of A. M. Brown, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Charles W. Robinson, deceased; filed January 30th, 1873.
No. 74. Final account of S. A. McClung, Esq., Administrator of Mary Ann Tate, deceased; filed January 31st, 1873.
No. 75. Final account of Thos. C. Lazear, Esq., Administrator of James Neisbit, deceased; filed January 31st, 1873.
No. 76. Final account of John M. Edmundson, Executor of the estate of Samuel McFarland, deceased; filed January 31st, 1873.
No. 77. Final account of E. G. Krehan, Administrator of Charles Felzer, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.
No. 78. Account of Ludwina Ubinger, Administratrix of Frederick Ubinger, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.
No. 79. First account of John S. Hollingshead, Trustee to sell real estate of John Obey, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.
No. 80. First account of Wm. N. Howard, Administrator of John Magonin, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.
No. 81. Final account of Patrick Kane, Administrator of Margaret Clark, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.
No. 82. Final account of George J. Lacher, Administrator of Jacob Altenbaugh, deceased; filed February 3, 1873.
No. 83. Second and final account of John H. McKelvy and Wm. M. Kelvy, Administrators of Hugh McKelvy, deceased; filed February 1, 1873.
No. 84. Final account of Robert J. McGowan, Guardian of J. F. McKelvy, H. D. McKelvy and Maggie McKelvey, minor children of Hugh McKelvy, deceased; filed February 1, 1873.
No. 85. Final account of Charles Boehmig, Administrator of Bertha Boehmig, deceased; filed February 3, 1873.
No. 86. Account of Wm. N. Howard, Esq., Administrator of R. W. Poindexter, deceased; filed February 3d, 1873.
No. 87. Final account of Jonathan Garrard, Administrator of Eliza C. Garrard, deceased; filed February 3d, 1873.
No. 88. Final account of John L. Thornburg, Administrator of Hiram Ray, deceased; filed February 3d, 1873.
No. 89. Final account of John S. Hollingshead, Administrator of Mary Moses, deceased; filed February 3d, 1873.
No. 90. First account of M. A. McSwiggin and John C. Barr, Executors of the estate of James McCabe, deceased; filed February 4th, 1873.
No. 91. Final account of William Reardon, Administrator of the estate of T. Donavan, deceased; filed February 4th, 1873.
No. 92. Account of Sturley Cuthbert, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Edward Harding, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 93. Final account of Rev. Geo. S. Grace, Administrator of Rev. J. A. O'Rourke, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 94. First and separate account of John Mullen, Acting Executor of Wm. Maloney, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 95. Final account of Wm. Harper, Administrator of George Vogt, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 96. Final account of Landelin Benz, dec'd, Guardian of Joseph Wehner, minor child of Casper Wehner, dec'd; filed by the Executrix of Landelin Benz, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 97. Final account of John B. Herron, Guardian of minor children of Geo. Lewis, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 98. Account of Robert Campbell, Administrator of Mary Campbell, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 98. Account of Thomas Brown, Executor of James C. Barclay, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 99. Account of John Mellon, Esq., Administrator c. t. a. of Dr. Daniel McMeal, dec'd; filed by the Administrator of John Mellon, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 100. Account of Charles Hune, Surviving Executor of Anthony Benitz, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 101. Third and final account of Wm. B. Negley, Esq., Administrator of Wm. J. Morrison, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.
No. 102. Account of G. L. B. Fetterman, Administrator of Sarah B. Fetterman, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

JOS. H. GRAY,
Register.

PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873. fe6

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 7, 1873.

The success of the Government in placing the new loan is quite gratifying. From every quarter subscriptions are pouring in to the American agents, and it is also said that the European members of the syndicate are receiving very large subscriptions.

The subscription to the new loan in this city now amounts to over a million of dollars, which amount will probably be yet larger when all are in.

Our local money market remains as before reported, and rates remain the same. Money seems to be more plenty, and prime paper is in demand, but none but the very best paper finds a ready sale. Probably as the next few weeks go by the supply, of money will increase, and as the demands of our business men will decrease, rates for money will naturally run down.

A call has been issued requesting banks and bankers to send representatives to a meeting to be held this (Saturday) morning at 10:30 A. M., at No. 57 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of reorganizing the old Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Board.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: Our money market continues steady and quiet. While there is no urgency of demand, there is apparently little if any accumulation of funds, the demand being sufficient to absorb about all offering without any change in rates. Six per cent. is the current rate on call from day to day among first-class houses. Strictly first-class commercial 3 to 4 months' paper is quoted at 9 per cent., while very good names are to be had at 10 per cent. First-class collateral loans, 3 and 4 months, are quoted at 8 to 9 per cent. Inferior and less known names are not quotable.

In the New York stock market to-day the bulls, while holding their own, have not been able to advance prices, and it seems as if the bull movement for the time had been checked. Old prices are now ruling high, and it is very likely that in a short time the bears will gain the ascendancy, and all prices will come down as rapidly as they went up.

In the gold market prices ran up a fraction, closing at 113⅞, the bulls endeavoring to run up the price because the syndicate does not give precise figures of the daily subscriptions to the new loan in Europe.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	113¾	113⅞
U. S. Sixes—1881.	117¾	117⅞
" —coupons.	118⅛	118
5-20—1862	114¾	114¾
5-20—1864.	114½	114¾
" 1865	115⅛	115⅛
" 1865 new.	114	114⅛
" 1867.	116⅛	115⅞
" 1868—coupons.	116⅛	116⅛
10-40s.	111⅛	111⅛
10-40s—coupons.	114⅛	114⅛
Currency 6's.	115	115
New 5 per cents	113¼	113
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	106⅛	105¾
Erie.	67⅛	67⅛
Iron Mountain	92	92⅛
B. H. & E.	8½	9
C. C. & I. C.	42	42½
Canton.	100	
St. Paul	54⅛	54⅛
Do. preferred.	75⅛	75⅛
Michigan Southern.	96⅛	96⅛
Do. Central	110	109½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	93	90½
Rock Island.	113¾	113¾
North Western, Common.	83	83
Do. preferred	92½	92½
Pacific Mail.	75½	76¼
Atlantic Mail.	6	
Western Union Telegraph.	92¼	91½
Ohio & Mississippi.	49	48¾
Union Pacific.	36	35¾
Toledo & Wabash.	73¾	73¼
Fort Wayne.	93	
Adams Express.	97½	
American Express.	69¼	69¼
United States Express.	69¼	
Harlem.	119½	77¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 7, 1873.

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand, and with increased receipts, prices are barely maintained, ranging from $1.75@2.50 per bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@40c per lb.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for the best, but common is dull and in good supply; sales at 25@28 for prime to choice roll, in small packages—an occasional sale at 30, but this is regarded as an out side price.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and as the season will soon be over, holders are anxious to realize; we continue to quote at 4@4½c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The inquiry continues light, and with increased receipts, the market is dull, abut prices are unchanged, ranging from 4½ to 6½c per lb.

CARBON OIL—Is still reported dull, and prices are lower: we now quote at 16½ by the car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for standard Goshen, which is still quoted, in job lots, at 16½@17c; common stock is not much inquired for.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4½ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5½ for light weights.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no quotable improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations; Peaches, halves, 7@8c; Apples, 4 to 6c; Blackberries, 10 to 12.

EGGS—While the receipts are by no means large, the market is reported offish, nevertheless, and the demand has fallen off considerably, this is accounted for by the fact that buyers are expecting an early and important decline. Fresh may be quoted at 35@37.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand, with a few orders coming in from the interior, but the feeling is weak, in sympathy with Wheat, which has been reported offish in nearly all the leading markets for some days past, and beside, there is not much inquiry for export. Prices, however, remain unchanged. Spring wheat, $8.25@8.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $9@9.50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue very meagre, and the mills are taking all that offers within the range of quotations: $1.80@1.85 for red, and $1.95@2 for white—there was a sale of the latter reported at $2. Oats in better supply, and with less inquiry, the market is easier; we reduce our quotations to 44@47, according to quality. Shelled Corn is also dull and drooping under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, and prices are a shade lower, and we reduce our quotations to 53@55 on track, and 56@57 free in elevator. Ear Corn may be quoted at 54@55 in bulk. There is not much doing in Rye, the arrivals continue light, and there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; so far as we can learn there are no cash buyers above 90c, which, it is said, is less than it can be laid down from the west. Barley is in fair demand, and we continue to quote at 90@95c for spring, and $1@1.05 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade begins to give some evidence of improvement, and it is hoped, as it has been remarkably dull all winter, that it will be better than usual this coming spring. Coffee continues firm, and the same is true of New Orleans molasses, but sugars are still reported quiet, notwithstanding prices are as low as they have been at any time during the past year. Molasses continue to arrive freely both by river and rail, and the supply is rapidly accumulating.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 12c; B, 11¾c; Ex. C, 11½c; C, 11¼c; Porto Rico, 10@10¾c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25@26c; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾c@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—The market continues very slow, with a supply somewhat in excess of present requirements, though prices are unchanged; baled, on track, $24@28 per ton, according to quantity. Sales from country wagons at $30@35 for fair to good, and $38@40 for prime to choice.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but unchanged. Bran 90 to $1 per cwt; Seconds, $1.00@$1.10; Middlings, $1.20 to $1.30, according to quality.

ONIONS—Continue very scarce, and with considerable inquiry, prices are higher; sales reported at $6@7 per bbl., according to quality.

OIL—No. 1. Extra Lard Oil is quoted at 70 to the trade, and 72@73 in small lots.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@85c per bushel, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7¾c; Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tcs. 9c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4.40 in kegs, $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3⅜c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is still quoted in a jobbing way at $5.75@6; and Timothy at $4@4.25. Flax seed is in steady demand at $1.90.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 7, 1873.

The pig iron market continues moderately active, and while the demand seems to be restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, there has been a fair volume of business in the aggregate nevertheless. Consumers generally still refuse to pay the prices at which good irons are held, hence, the operations have been confined to the common and medium grades, in consequence of their being so much cheaper. In regard to prices, there has been no general advance; but, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, better figures were in some instances obtained. Producers, especially those who have good stock, obstinately refuse to accept the figures buyers are willing to pay, contending, in view of the fact that there is no probability of obtaining ore cheaper, that they cannot afford to sell below the prices which they are now asking, and then the advices from the east as well as from England are not without their effect in stimulating the market. Both the Philadelphia and New York markets are reported strong, and the English markets, according to the latest advices, are still tending upward. However, on the other hand, manufacturers still claim that finished irons are lower relatively than the raw material, and in consequence, they are scarcely able to stand the prices that they are willing to pay to say nothing of an advance; it will be observed that the hitch noted in our last report, between producers and consumers in regard to prices still exists, and business must of necessity be restricted somewhat as long as this continues.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
200 tons Close and Mottled	$36 00	4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
600 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Red Short	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Neutral	40 00	5 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	40 00	5 mos
100 tons Close Gray	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
HANGING ROCK.		
50 tons No. 1 Olive.	$55 00	4 mos
EASTERN CHARCOAL.		
50 Cold Blast.	$55 00	4 mos
ANTHRACITE.		
30 tons No. 1 Foundry F. B.	$48 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	cash
20 tons No. 1 Foundry.	46 00	4 mos
100 tons Chickies Foundry, at Fur.	46 00	4 mos
110 tons No. 2 Foundry from yard	44 00	4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
40 tons Close Gray and Mottled	38 00	4 mos
80 tons Mottled	35 00	6 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
100 tons Mottled.	39 00	4 mos
50 tons Mottled	39 00	4 mos
100 tons White	37 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray	40 00	4 mos
50 tons White.	37 00	4 mos
50 tons Mottled.	39 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Open Gray.	41 00	4 mos
10 tons Mottled.	36 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 3 Foundry.	44 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Foundry, June.	46 00	4 mos
300 tons White.	37 00	4 mos
ALLEGHENY COKE.		
200 tons Coke.	$38 00	4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 7, 1873.

The crude market continues firm, and as compared with yesterday, prices have still further advanced; there were sales at Parker at $2.20, and subsequently $2.22½ was bid, and $2.25 asked, equal to about 6½c per gallon here. It is said that a very large amount of oil has been shipped out of the Parker district within the past week or ten days, some 800 cars or about 60,000 bbls. and it was doubtless this that has strengthened the market; as it would tend to place the producers in a better condition financially, in addition to adding to the tank capacity, both very important items. Refined is also reported a shade firmer, but unchanged; 19c delivered in Philadelphia, and 16c free on cars here.

Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged: $2@2.05 for city, and $1.90@1.95 for country.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. McKelvey	852
Vesta O W, acct. B. S. Duncan.	79
Vesta O W, acct. O. J. Grier.	80
Dobson B & Co. acct. O. J. Grier.	1375
Citizens O W, acct. O. J. Grier	285
Citizens O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.	331
Fairview O W, acct. J. O. Grier	444
Fairview O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	324
Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell.	460
Petrolite O W, acct. B. S. Duncan.	542
American O W, acct. Riddle & M.	391
Macomber T. & Co., acct. owner	312
C. C. Beggs acct. owner	155
Total	5720

Louisiana Sugar Crop.

Receipts of Sugar since September 1 are 70,321 hogsheads, compared with 83,734 hogsheads same time last season, showing a falling of of 18⅛ per cent. Of molasses 130,557 barrels have come forward up to to-night, which shows, compared with last year, a decrease of 28,878 barrels, or 11 per cent.

Last year the receipts of sugar up to this date were 73 per cent of the total, and the year before 60 per cent. of the total. Taking the average of the two, it is certainly fair to presume that at least two-thirds of this crop is in, which would make our total receipts about 105,000 hhds. against 114,682 last year. Inasmuch, however, as the planters have been in needy circumstances as a general rule, it is very probable that fully 75 per cent. of the crop has already been marketed, which, if the case, would reduce the receipts to something like 94,000 hhds for the current commercial year, and allowing 14,000 hhds (the average for the past two years) for country consumption, would make the total crop of Louisiana this season about 108,000 hhds. The result will most likely prove this very near the true estimate.

As regards molasses, the receipts, as we have stated, show a falling off of only 11 per cent. At this date last year 88 per cent. of the crop had come in, and the year before 73 per cent. The average of these two would be 80 per cent., and on this bases we may yet expect 34,720 bbls making about 175,300 bbls marketed for the season. Prices have ruled pretty high this season, so that the crop has been hastened to market; but on the other hand, the yield of molasses is disproportionately large, and may be safely estimated at 75 gallons to the hhd.—New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 31.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
P F & I Co.m	5	Isabella Furnace.o	18
Pgh Bolt Co.o	1	Caughey & H.p	2
Hussey W & Co.o	1	Lucy Furnace.o	14
Shoenberger & Co.o	6	Nimick & Co.m	2
Total.			39
PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.			
Brown & Co.m	2	Reese G & Co.m	6
W. Smith & Sons.m.	1	Carnegie K & Co.m.	7
Lindsay McC & Co.o.	1	Lewis R & D.m.	3
J. W. Porter m.	1	W. Clark & Co.m.	2
Nimick & Co.p	11	Loomis & Co.	1
Jones & L.m.	1	Zug & Co.m	4
Moorhead & Co.o.	4		
Total.			45
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
Caughey & H. m.	4	J. Reamer.m	1
J. Moorhead.m	8	R. Wister.m	1
Total.			14
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.			
Loomis & C.p	1	Carnagie K & Co.o	4
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
Wm Smith.m	2	McKnight D & Co.m	3
Jones & L.	2		
Total			7

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1873.

The books of the syndicate were closed today, both here and in Europe, for city subscriptions, but all orders from the country will be received till to-morrow morning, according to European custom. The call by the Secretary of the Treasury for one hundred millions of 5-20s of 1862, has been revoked, but will be re-issued on the 1st of March. The call, as issued, was for ninety million coupon and ten million registered bonds. Money was active at 7 per cent. to 1 32, with exceptions as high as 1-16, closing at 7 currency to 7 coin. Sterling dull, 109¼@109¾. Gold was active and advanced from 113¾ to 114, but closed weaker, 113¾@113⅞. Loans were made at 2@7 per cent. for carrying, and 1 32@1-16 to flat for borrowing. Clearings, $43,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $176,000. Governments strong and higher. State bonds quiet. The stock market was very active and strong all day, especially Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, C. C. & I. C., and Hannibal and St. Joseph, with indications of great buoyancy in the immediate future. Pacific Mail rose from 75½ to 76½, Lake Shore from 95¾ to 96¾. C. C. & I. C. from 41¾ to 43¾, and it is said will go to 60 within the present month, and Hannibal & St. Joseph rose from 50¾ to 52¼. Erie was somewhat irregular and lower, falling from 67⅛ to 66¾, but closed strong, on a rumor of an early dividend of 3½ per cent. on preferred and 1½ per cent. on common stock. New York Central fell ¾, Ohio & Mississippi ⅞, while Union Pacific, Hartford & Erie and most other shares made a fractional decline. Rock Island & Western Union were quite steady, and Atlantic & Pacific higher, and Consolidated Coal rose 2 per cent. The whole market closed strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118¼; 5-20s '62, 114¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115⅛; new '65s, 114⅛; '67, 116⅛; do '68, 116⅛; new 5s, 113¼; Ten-forties, 114⅛. Currency sixes, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee old, 81¾; do new, 81; Virginia new, 50; do old, 49; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 91½; Quicksilver, 44¾; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85¾; American Merchants Union Express, 69¼; United States Express, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 76¼; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 66¾; do. preferred, 79¾; Harlem, 119; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 109½; Northwestern, 83; do preferred, 92¾; Rock Island 113¾; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 73¼; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 115¼; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 93¼; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Lake Shore, 96; Panama, 42¾; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 105¾; Central Pacific, 103¼; Union, 88¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¼; Hartford & Erie, 9.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Cotton dull; middling upland 21½c; sales of futures 13,500 bales, as follows: February 20 5-16@20⅜c; March 20¾@20⅞c; April 20⅞@21c; May 21¼c; June 21 7-16@21⅝c; July 21¾c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 7,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $6.15@7.10; white wheat extra $8.85@10.40; extra Ohio $8.35@8.50; St. Louis $8.00@13.50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firm; 93½c. Wheat very dull, with small sales; receipts 9,000 bushels; white western $2.25; red western $2. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt steady; State $1.00. Corn dull and heavy; receipts 81,500 bushels; new mixed western 65½@66c; old afloat 66c; yellow western 66@66½c. Oats quiet; receipts 11,000 bushels; white western 55@57c; black western 52@53½c. Eggs dull. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee unchanged. Rice firm, at 8@8⅝c. Petroleum firm and higher; crude 9c; refined 20@20⅛c. Turpentine active, at 69c. Provisions; mess pork quiet, at $14.55. Beef quiet. Mess $9@11.75; extra $12.65. Cut meats quiet. Shoulders 5c; short cut hams 9½c; middles dull; short clear 7⅛@7⅜c. Lard steady; western steam 8⅛c; kettle 8⅝c. Western butter 15@20c. Cheese steady, at 13½@16½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 7—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞, and for account 92¾. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie railway, 53. Linseed oil, £32 15@£33.

FRANKFORT, February 7.—United States bonds: 5-20s, of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, February 7.—Rentes 55 francs 50 centimes. The specie of the Bank of France decreased, during the week, 250,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 7.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9⅝@10d; Orleans 10⅛@10⅜d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American and 1,000 speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January at 9 13-16d; sales of cotton during the week, 63,000 bales, of which 5,000 were speculation and 1,000 export; stock, 446,000 bales, of which 10,000 are American; receipts, 40,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American; actual export, 4,000 bales; stock afloat, 300,000 bales, of which 296,000 are American. Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat, average, 12s 2d@12s 3d; club, 12s 8d@13s 3d; red winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Corn 27s 6d @27s 9d. Flour 28s 6d. Lard 37s 9d. Cheese 70s. Cumberland, 37s 6d. Petroleum, spirits, 17s; refined, 20½s. Turpentine 50s.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 7.—Cattle to-day 1,683, making total for week thus far 9,724; market dull with large supply in yards, not sufficient sales to make quotable prices; sales 509 Illinois steers, ranging 1,128 to 1,445 at $4.25@6.50; 37 Ohio steers 1,103 to 1,110 at $4.50@4.65; 33 Indiana steers 1,215 at $5.50@5.52; Texas steers 1,224 at $4.25. Sheep and lambs to-day 5,200, making total for week 20,400 against 18,000 last week; market closed heavy, ½c off last week on all grades; pens full of stock, which will be held over; Canada sheep and lambs $5.50@6.00; western sheep $5@5.50; choice lots a shade higher; sales: 376 Michigan sheep, ranging 84 to 86 lbs, at $5.20; 200 Ohio sheep, 86 lbs, $4.75; 187 Canada sheep and lambs, 112 to 115 lbs, $5.87½@6.00. Hogs: receipts to-day 6,300, making total for the week 21,900, against 16,100 last week; market at a dead lock; buyers still out; market awaiting decline; prices nominal at $4.90.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The improvement in trade which set in a few days ago continues, and a fairly active business was transacted to-day by both agents and jobbers. A number of buyers from different sections of the country are now operating in this market. Cotton goods were active at firm prices, and brown and bleached sheetings and Denims are scarce in first hands. Some makes of brown sheetings are sold ahead up to March. Amoskeag Z bleached sheetings are up to 11½c. Prints and ginghams were quite active. Woolens remain quiet, except for fine qualities of cassimeres and suitings. Foreign goods were quiet generally, but wool suitings are in better inquiry.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 7.—Flour: demand light but holders firm. Wheat quiet and weak; No 2 spring $1,22; No 3 do $1,09@1,09½. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 30⅝c. rejected 27¼@27⅜c. Oats: demand good at full prices: No 2 26⅛@26⅜c; rejected 23c. Rye dull but unchanged; No 2 65½c. Provisions: market buoyant but unsettled. Lard steady at 7⅝c cash. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 4⅛c; short rib middles 6⅛c. Green meats quiet, strong and nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs firm at $4,75@4,85. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 87½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Cotton dull, at 20½c. Flour quiet, at $8@8,65. Wheat dull, at $1,72@1,77. Corn quiet, at 41c. Oats quiet, at 31@39c. Groceries firm and unchanged. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Provisions quiet. Mess pork nominal, at $12,75. Lard quiet; steam 7⅝@7⅝c; kettle 7½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4⅛c; clear rib sides 6⅛c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7¼c. Green hams steady; sales at 9⅛@9⅝c, for 19 lbs. average. Hogs steady, at previous prices; receipts 2,250. Whisky firm, at 89c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—Cotton quiet; low middling 19c. Flour firm; extra family $7,50; No. 1 $8,50. Wheat firm; $1,75@1,80. Corn firm; 42@43c. Rye firm; 85@90c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $12. Bacon: shoulders 5⅛c; clear sides 8c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4⅛c; clear rib sides 6⅛c; clear sides 6⅜c. Hams 9½@10c. Lard 8@8⅛c. Whisky firm; 89@90c.

Live Stock.

ALBANY, February 7.—Cattle: market opened dull, with declining tendency. The receipts are ample, but average quality poor; there was a decline of ⅜c per pound on all grades. Receipts of milch cows small and prices unchanged. Sheep and lambs: supply large and market overstocked; decline of ¼c per pound on all grades; fine wool sheep 5@9c; coarse do 6@7½c; lambs 7@8c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 7.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand; low middlings 18½c. Flour in good demand at $8,75@9,78. Corn in fair demand and market firm at 48@60c. Oats 45@50c. Bulk meats: shoulders 5⅛c; clear sides 7¼c. Lard: kettle dried 8¼@8⅜c. Hams: sugar cured 13½c. Hogs $4,75@5. Tobacco: sales of 110 hogsheads; medium leaf $7,70; good lug $11,50@12,00.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and prices have declined; No 1 white Michigan $1,89; amber $1,74; No 3 rejected $1,62. Corn dull; prices have declined; high mixed 38⅛c; white 39⅛c; low mixed 38c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 1 39c; No 2 34⅛c; rejected 30⅛c. Dressed $5@5,25.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; western amber $2,10@2,25. Oats firm; mixed western 44@47c. Rye quiet at 90@98c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $13. Bacon in good demand and unchanged. Bulk meats: shoulders 5⅛c; rib sides 6⅝c; western unchanged. Lard unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at $1,16@1,18. Corn firm at 30@34c. Bulk Meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 4⅛c; clear rib sides 5⅝c; clear sides 6⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders 5⅛c; clear sides 8⅛c. Hams in fair demand at 12@12½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; low middling 18¾@19c. Flour—Market bare. Corn—Demand good at 63c. Oats—Prices drooping at 50@51c. Bran lower at $21,75. Bulk meats in fair demand at lower rates, 5¼, 6¾ and 7½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1,31; No 2 do $1,23⅛. Oats scarce and firm at 27c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 37c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No 2, 72c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Flour dull, with no export demand; extra $6@7. Wheat dull; red $1,90@1,93; amber $1,95; white $2,10. Rye 85@87c. Corn dull; yellow 59@60c. Oats dull; white 49@50c. Petroleum: crude 14⅛c; refined 20c. Whisky steady at 93c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 7.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 41@41½c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Hogs firm at $5. Clover Seed $5,30.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 7.—Wheat scarce. Corn steady at 60c. Barley quiet. Hay quiet at $40.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car oats, Thompson & F; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do middlings, Hack & S; 1 do lumber, J C Davidson; 1 do do, Trimble McS & Co; 1 do e corn, J Stewart; 1 do staves, 1 M Hemphill; 1 do do, H Cordier, 1 do hay, 1 Hippley; 1 do do, Smith & J; 1 do do, C W Inmans; 4 do lumber, Hamilton L & Co; 32 sks potatoes, J P Padden; 32 do feed, Spear & G; 300 bgs oats, H Lee; 119 sks oats, 152 do ear corn, R Knox & Son; 119 sks oats, P H Ittle & Co; 5 Wilson Bro; 51 do do, 2 d hogs, P H Ittle & Co; 13 bales hops, Hickelman & Co; 6 do do, G Ober; 24 bbls apples, J Herbert; 9 do meal, 3 do hominy, J Lockhart; 14 do apples, F Owens; 50 do flour, 100 bgs do, M Steel & Co; 5 bbls oil, 4 do alcohol, H P Schwartz; 45 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 10 do do, H Landis; 5 do produce, R Carson.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—50 bxs soap, Johnston & Co; 6 rolls leather, J Hammett & Son; 6 pkgs butter, 4 do lard, 1 car hay, Voigt M & Co; 3 do do, Laing & McK; 1 do do, 1 do oats, 88 bgs corn, lot seed, 29 bales hay, McHenry & H; 1 car staves, P Kaber; 1 do spelter, Moorhead & Co; 1 do pumps, Scobia R & S; 1 do flour, owners; 1 do barley, J Rhodes & Co; 2 cars middlings, Schnelback & H; 2 do g hams, 1 do shoulders, Walker & Co; 2 cars staves, F S Sheriff; 1 do apples, Country Milk Co; 8 bbls do, Lohrick; 1 do apples, H & J McCracken & Co; 100 do flour, C; 144 do do, H & J McCracken & Co; 400 sks do, D Wallace; 46 do c seed, J Hinkle; 9 do do, J Callery & Co; 4 bbls beans, Head C & Co; hides, J Callery & Co; 10 bdl shovels, Myers & A; 10 pkgs yarn, H Gerwig & Son, 12 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 4 bxs cheese, Haworth & D; 100 do do, N J Braden.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—100 bbls flour, Haworth & D, 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 14 do molasses, S P Shriver & Co; 30 do do, 30 do g apples, Carter Bro & Co; 10 do do, 68 do d apples, Voigt M & Co; 45 sks oats, McHenry & H; 75 do do, 16 do barley, F Schild; 87 do do, Thompson; 8 do c seed, L & C; 200 do malt, Pier Dannals & Co; 8 hhds sugar, S P Shriver & Co; 10 do do, 30 do molasses, Dilworth Bros; 16 do sugar, 96 cadds tobacco, Arbuckles, 400 sks flour, F W Jenkins.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—2 cars oats, Duncan & T; 1 do lumber, S P P M; 1 do do, J S Brown; 2 do do, S Nonce; 1 do do, Slack & S; 2 do do, G W Ritner; 1 do do, Graham & S; 1 do do, G A Mandorf; 1 do do, Nelson Van Kirk; 1 do barley, W J Meek; 1 do oats, J Graham; 1 do wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do hay, Beckert & G; 1 do f clay, Hussey W & Co; 1 do do, Carnagie K & Co; 30 bbls beans, Vangorder & S; 16 do onions, Loh & Co; 20 do do, J J Pettit; 25 do g apples, Head C & Co; 13 do do, Voigt M & Co; 70 sks potatoes, J J Pettit; 12 crts w shapes, Grove & B; 25 bdl paper, P P M Co; 25 sks oats, J O'Brien; 8 kegs o meal, Haworth & D; 10 do do, W France; 2 cases cigars, J S Dilworth; 3 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—80 cars coal, N Y & G G C Co; 45 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 17 do do, Sable C Co; 2 do ice, Chaut L I Co; 1 do oats, R D Elwood; 1 do hay, 8 sks rye, Scott & G; 6 do do, 24 do oats, Adams & K; 50 do do, A Austin; 8 do potatoes, A Sarricks; 14 do do, J A Patterson; 5 rolls leather, Graham & S; 3 bbls tallow, G Hasley; 1 box eggs, 1 do butter, A Kirkpatrick & Co; lot do, owners.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER STEAMER EXCHANGE—70 bbls molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 2 do do, G A Berry; 213 do do, J S Dilworth; 200 do whisky, J S Finch & Co; 80 bdls chairs, American C Co; 9½ doz do, H Berger; 9 hhds sugar, Carter Bro & Co; 9 bales tow, D W Huntsman, 2 do tables, 2 bxs leaves, J Dryden & Co; 58 bds s hoops, E T Mitchell; 121 do w shapes, C H Fairman; 37 chairs, 6 bureaus, T Richenbaugh; 10 bales tow, G H Dauler & Son; 19 do hay, Jackson D & S; 8 cads tobacco, Haworth & D; 870 sks oats, J & W Fairley; 51 bbls zinc, H H Boggs & Co; 1 hhd sugar, Wm Haslage & Co; 10 bbls cribs, T B Young; 7 e s bbls, 6 do hf do, Z Wainwright & Co; 6 bales moss, J M Irwin; 3 do do, Roenig & G; 6 bxs h ware, J B Dorman; 6 bales tow, J Myers & Son; 1 basket eggs, J Painter & Son; 57 bbls molasses, J H Lippincott; 2 do do, Lubbe Bro; 9 do l oil, J H Parker; 13 do gin, R E Sellers; 10 do l oil, Watt L & Co; 30 do whisky, Brownsville P Co; 4 do wheels, 2 do shafts, Sweeney S & Co; 72 chairs, W H Lemon; 5½ bbls grease, W Flaccus & Son; 18 hhds sugar, Johnson, & Co, 3 bales hemp, L Mitzig; 2 do moss, 2 hhds bacon, M McWhinney.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with about nine and a half feet in the channel last evening; both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers were entirely clear of ice yesterday, but until the ice in the upper end of the Allegheny comes out, navigation will not be fairly resumed. The weather continues clear and warm, and very favorable for out-door business.

The Exchange, from Cincinnati, is the only arrival we have to report. She had a good freight list, including among other items, a considerable quantity of sugar and molasses. As will be seen by card, she is announced for Nashville and all intermediate points.

A number of towboats departed yesterday, and others will follow to-day, providing there is sufficient water, and the ice in the upper end of the Allegheny does not come out.

The E. H. Durfee, Capt. W. Coulson, is announced for St. Louis.

Yesterday forenoon the towboat O. H. Ormsby sunk a barge of coal she had in tow in pool No. 1. It seems that the wheel of the Ormsby became unmanageable, and while in this condition she collided with the John Penny, and her tow, which were laid up near the lock, and the boat referred to was so badly injured that it sank. It belongs to J. C. Risher, and contained about 21,000 bushels of coal.

The Juniata from Cincinnati, and Brill, from Nashville, are among the first boats due.

The Arlington and Mollie Moore were at Cairo yesterday.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday: Dr. S. P. Hill, the King of Hay, was among the Juniata's passengers to Pittsburgh. Our Keystone friends will find the Doctor not only a Hay King, but a brick.—The Juniata departed to Pittsburgh with a full cargo, consisting in part of 2,685 bales of hay, 500 sacks oats and a large lot furniture. Pilots Jas. Rowley and Geo. Pollard.—The Cain L. C departed to Pomeroy last Saturday.—The Brill, leaving for Pittsburgh to-day, has been out on her present trip 96 days, from Pittsburgh to Nashville and return here. Cause—detention by ice.

—We clip the following items from the Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday: The Brill, Nashville to Pittsburgh, with a full cargo aboard, was preparing to depart last evening. Pilot, Wm. Gosney and Capt. M. A. Cox.—The towboats Lioness No. 2, Gypsey, Bengal Tiger, Michigan and Blue Lodge left for Pittsburgh yesterday, with a number of empty barges.—The W. H. Stone, Aurora to Pittsburgh, with 6 barges containing 10,000 empty barrels, passed up. Pilots Andy Marseilliot and Frank Horn.—The Tom Farrow left for Huntington with a tow of empty barges.—The towboat Hercules, Louisville, to Pittsburgh, passed up light.

—The Wharf and Finance committees of the Louisville City Council, Tuesday night, discussed an ordinance prohibiting more than two towboats with tows coming below First street at the same time, and the order in which they shall enter the canal shall be regulated by a permit from the Wharfmaster. That the violation of the ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. No definite action was taken, but it is probable that some such ordinance will be presented to Council.

—The Evansville Journal of Tuesday says: The Yaeger discharged here over forty hogsheads of sugar and a few barrels of molasses. She had nearly 400 tons for Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh. Davie Hiner, the oldest pilot in active service, was at the wheel of the Yaeger, and Capt. Mellon was on the roof. Capt. J. Van Hook arrived here by rail yesterday, and resumed command of the boat.

—Mr. R. M. Roberts, agent of the White Collar Line, who has been stationed at Belmont for the last two months, says there was twice as much freight shipped from Belmont this winter as last and thinks that by another year, when the Iron Mountain Road gets a double track laid to Bismarck, a boat can be loaded every three days.

—The Memphis Avalanche, of Monday, says: Several points below being out of the high prices asked by the owners of the tow Grand Lake No. 2, place it above the views our dealers. Forty cents per bushel, or $1.20 per barrel by the load is the rate demanded. At this rate this Grand Lake's tow is worth $91,524.

—It is now a fixed fact that the wreck of the Leclaire No. 2, recently sunk at Evansville, is lying a few feet below the place where she was first cut down by the ice. Her fan-tail lies right under one of the middle barges of the Collier

—Capt. Joe Namson, of St. Louis, has completed arrangements to establish a tri-weekly line of steamboats between Nebraska City and St. Joseph as soon as she river opens.

—It will cost the Belle Lee and Thompson Dean each $1,000 repair the inquiry to their wheels by the ice.

—Work on the new towboat for the Keokuk Packet Company has been commenced at Stewart's ship-yard, Madison.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The steamer EXCHANGE.
Captain....E. EVANS.
Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.
C. FAIRMAN,
fe8

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer
E. H. DURFEE.
Coulson....Commander
Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, SATURDAY, Feb. 8th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
fe8 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.
Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
In store and for sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.
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L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
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LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. jy22:p63

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—
10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
3,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty street.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street.
Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. CALDWELL....SAMUEL MORRISON.
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 303 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods. no1:c54

JAS. O'BRIEN
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH. ja8:f90

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
no14-h29 Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 5 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and threaten to result in insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential. This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The physicians have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you: remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians. Patients by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment. au16:m52-d&S

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia. mh20:t30

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His Diploma is in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 2, and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted. fe7:315

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! "Books for the Million!" Who may marry and not? Why? Impediments, causes and cure ... Sent in SEALED ENVELOPES, 25 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelope. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de7:s89-d&S

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Pres't....J. C. KILGORE, Supt.
ECLIPSE STEAM MFG. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
se14:c23-d&W

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. au24:x82

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
HUGH M. BOLE.
PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.
Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment p13-n60

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and Its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
Philadelphia address,
Waring, King & Co.,
p21 109 WALNUT STREET

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF
REESE, GRAFF & CO.,
Have this day taken into Co-partnership with them
WILLIAM WOODS.
The business will be carried on hereafter under the name and style of REESE, GRAFF & WOODS.
JACOB REESE,
MATTHEW GRAFF,
THOS. J. GRAFF,
WILLIAM WOODS.
FEBRUARY 4, 1873. fe5-h19

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES and ROBERT H. WILSON, Painters, Grainers and Glaziers, at 24 Federal street, Allegheny, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst., Robert H. Wilson retires and James Wilson will settle all the debts and credits of the late firm and continue the business as heretofore at the old stand.
JAMES WILSON,
ROBT. H. WILSON.
fe6:h21

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street Pittsburgh.

UNCLAIMED BOX AT AUCTION.—A BOX stored by D. C. McCORMICK, at 303 Liberty street, and said to contain OIL PAINTINGS will be sold for charges at Public Sale, on MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warehouse of M. F. HERRON & CO., 415 Liberty street, opposite Union Depot Hotel, unless called for and charges paid on or before day of sale. ja28:g86-TS

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.
NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
DIRECTORS.—Robert Dickson, Jacob Abl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Garver, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig. President—ROBERT DICKSON; Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR; Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE.
Capital, - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Mathew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,
64 Fourth Avenue.
Incorporated by Act of 1870.
PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK....$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872....$191,000.
Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.
Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum. Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.
JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.
D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor. fe7

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
No 41 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY
CAPITAL....$100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
George R. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, E. H. Knox,
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, James Graham.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier. my15

PITTSBURGH Savings Bank,
No. 138 LIBERTY STREET.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS:
J. T. Stockdale, Owen Morgan,
R. L. Wood Jr., Andrew Ackley,
Jesse H. Lippincott, J. Anderson,
W. W. Ackley, Jake Hill,
E. Maginn,
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
THOMAS RODGERS, Cashier.
jy11:a73

Park Savings Bank,
No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits. Special attention paid to collection and remittances.
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
M. WHITMORE, Assistant Cashier.

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,
140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL....$200,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS.
John Dean, Addison Lysle,
Hugh McNeill, Ja. D. Kopp,
Alex. Patterson, Martin Lappe,
Robert Taggart, John Mcgraw,
Joseph McNaugher.
JOHN DEAN, Pres't.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.
Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 8½ o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.

Commercial Banking Company
No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL....$200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Bates, John Lindsay,
A. H. English, N. G. Macrum,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, H. B. Wilson,
W. O. Hughart, R. S. Waring,
Jacob Klee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

Security Trust Co.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
No. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
President....DAVID GREGG.
DIRECTORS.
James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
B. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Willis, J. V. McDonald,
Philip Bentel, Benj. Singerly.
Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission. ja29:f4

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
No. 224 BEAVER AVENUE,
ALLEGHENY.
Capital, - - - - $200,000,
Stockholders individually liable.
Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs,
David Matthias, Thomas Jones, Jr.,
Wm. M. Vogleson, W. W. Scott,
Wm. Rowbottom, Gus. Langenheim,
Henry Rayner. oc15:b43-TTHS

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $800,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hailman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock. au8:w40

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
jy21:w54

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
fe18

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

PATENT CANDLES—FOR CHURCH purposes, in cartoons or cases, Patent Sperm, Paraffine and Stearic Acid in fours and sixes. For sale by the box or at retail by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets. ja24

FINANCIAL.

American Bank
No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL....$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Mortland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. ja10:14

CITY BANK,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL....$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Paid on Deposits.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
D. Ihmsen, Charles Magins,
Terrence Campbell, J. S. Adams,
Thomas Rourke, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Barnes, James Callery,
R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, F. Le Goullon, P. Kane,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor. ja27:h3

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
TOMLINSON & M'KEE,
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
29 WOOD STREET.

Charles H. Onions,
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
se30:x10 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and works: 38 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE SPRING AND AXLE WORKS.
Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.
de7:c42

National Foundry & Pipe Works.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward.
Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ROLLS.
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,
Sand Rolls and Pinions
Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
Phoenix Roll Works,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS. no8:p43

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS.)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Iron City Foundry,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want, the work to show for itself.
WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh. TTHS

H. FARNAN,
Engine Builder and Machinist.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
General Repairing promptly attended to.
96 LACOCK STREET,
se12:17TTHS Allegheny City.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

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GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

IRON AND STEEL.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of every description of
Sheet and Bar Iron,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron,
Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Toe Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
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Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles.
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PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
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HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.
fe8-k36

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant, Bar,
SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
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T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.
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SCALES,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures, Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
36 Wood street.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:30am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:35am
Chicago Express	12:29pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:19pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40am
Phila. Ex.	5:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
		Way Passenger	9:30pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:58am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wall's No. 3	11:20am	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	2:40pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:20pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Johnstown Ac.	4:00pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wall's No. 4	4:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Wall's No. 5	5:55pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:56pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily. Pacific Express daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:30 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:35 P. M.; Baltimore 3:30 P. M.; Washington 5:10 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:29 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:10 A. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:19 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:55 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:30 A. M.; New York, 6:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 2:35 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:35 A. M.; New York 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:50 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York, 12:24 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:19 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. de23

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	5:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:35am	Freeport No. 1	9:35am
Express	10:30am	Claremont Ac.	11:10am
Claremont Ac.	1:00pm	Express	2:40pm
Freeport No. 2	3:45pm	Springdale No. 1	3:20pm
Mail	5:45pm	Freeport No. 2	5:40pm
Springdale No. 2	6:25pm	Springdale No. 2	6:30pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 7:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:55 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:09 P. M.

The 8:50 A. M. train and 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. From December 22, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:33am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l.	6:43am	Wheeling Ex	10:33am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:12am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Chicago Express	9:23am	Cl. & St. L. Ex.	1:58pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:28pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	3:33pm
Pacific Express	1:43pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	5:33pm
Wheeling Ex	3:13pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	6:33pm
Erie Express	4:48pm	Chicago Mail	6:58pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:58am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:08am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Knox Accom.	8:58am
New Castle Ac.	1:08pm	New Castle Ac	10:23am
Knox Accom.	3:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:53pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:38pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:23pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route. After December 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex	2:33am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac	6:58am
Wash. Accom	8:48am	Wash. Accom	8:28am
Pacific Express	9:23am	Steubenville Ac.	10:28am
McDonald Ac	12:03pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:28pm
Southern Ex	2:13pm	McDonald Ac	3:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:03pm
McDonald Ac	6:13pm	Fast Line	8:28pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

2:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily. 12:38 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily. All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:58 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Dec. 9, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:46am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Confluence Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	5:55pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac	12:30am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 48 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to
W. R. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 48 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
de1f

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	5:00am
Night Express	9:10pm	6:10am
Buffalo	7:40am	8:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
First Soda Works Accom'on	9:20pm	5:45pm
Second Soda Works Accom'n	5:55pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommodation	6:50am	9:00am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:50am	2:00pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	7:15pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	6:40am

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 am, arriving at Parker's at 11:46 am, and returning, leaves Parker's at 5:25 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.
no4

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Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
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ja22:j33 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
ap16:p42 PITTSBURGH.

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Manufacturer of Machinery for
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1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 378, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street. ja31:g52

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The Constitutional Convention

Section Relating to the Salaries of Legislators Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1873.

Resolutions being in order, the following were read and referred to the proper committees:

VOTING AT ELECTIONS.

By Mr. Mantor (Crawford): No person authorized to vote under this Constitution shall be disfranchised, nor shall the right of suffrage be abridged, provided, however, that laws shall be passed by the first Legislature assembled after the adoption of this Constitution excluding from the right to vote all persons who may *pay or receive* money or any other thing of value, or promise any consideration, place or office with the view of securing or preventing the election of any candidate for Federal, State or local office, or who may be engaged in buying or selling votes, or in any way preventing the purity of the ballot or the freedom of elections.

CONCERNING JURORS.

By Mr. Minor (Crawford): To authorize the Legislature to modify the existing rules as to the qualification of jurors, and if so, in what manner, and to what extent.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

By Mr. Clark (Indiana): That Senators elected before the adoption of this amended Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms for which they were elected respectively; and at the first election after the adoption of this amended Constitution, eleven Senators shall be elected by the qualified voters of the proper districts, as now constituted, to succeed those Senators whose terms of office then expire, to serve for two years. At the second general election after the adoption of the amended Constitution, eleven Senators shall be elected by the qualified voters of the proper districts as now constituted, to succeed those Senators whose terms of office then expire, to serve for one year. And at the next general election then next ensuing, the whole number of Senators shall be chosen from the several districts throughout the State, as they shall be at that time constituted by law. All those Senators chosen from districts numbered with odd numbers, to be elected for two years; and those Senators chosen from districts numbered with even numbers, to be elected for a full term of four years. And thereafter, as the term of office of Senators shall expire, their successors shall be elected for a full term.

LEGISLATURE—TENTH SECTION DEFEATED.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Charles A. Black (Greene) in the chair. Debate was resumed on the Tenth Section of the Report on Legislature, which read as follows:

"Every member of the General Assembly before he enters upon his official duties shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability, and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed anything or made any promise in the nature of a bribe to corrupt or influence directly, or indirectly, any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not accepted, or received, and that I will not accept or receive directly, or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give, or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act.'"

Mr. MacVeagh defended the section, as it came from the Committee, in an earnest speech.

Mr. Newlin was opposed to the oath in its present form, and thought it a disgrace.

Mr. H. W. Palmer offered an amendment, and advocated a change in the section.

Mr. Palmer withdrew his amendment, and the vote recurring on the adoption of the section, it was defeated.

ELEVENTH SECTION—FOR VIOLATION.

The Eleventh Section, as follows, was considered and adopted:

"The foregoing oath shall be administered by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the hall of the House to which the member is elected, and the Secretary of State shall read and file the oath subscribed by such member; any member who shall refuse to take said oath shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of having violated his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State."

TWELFTH SECTION—SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

The Twelfth Section, as follows, was considered:

"Each member of the General Assembly shall receive for such period of two years the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and mileage at the rate of ten cents for every mile traveled in going from their place of residence to their place of meeting, and returning therefrom. And no other allowance or perquisite whatever, either for expenses or services, whether as a member of any committee, or other duty as a member of said General Assembly, and that mileage and expenses shall be allowed only to the contestant of an election who gains his seat: *Provided*, That if the Governor shall convene the General Assembly in special session, each member shall receive ten dollars for each day of said session, with the same mileage as is hereinbefore provided for the regular session."

Without coming to a vote on the section the Committee, on motion, rose, with permission to sit again to-morrow.

The Board of Public Charities submitted a paper on Prisons, &c., which was laid on the table.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1873.

REMONSTRANCE FROM "FRIENDS"

A memorial was read from the religious Society of Friends, respecting military service, remonstrating against the provisions of the constitution upon that topic, as a violation of the religious rights of the Society, guaranteed by its founder, William Penn. The memorial is long, and recites the history and persecutions of the Society for the past two hundred years.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. Newlin, that the Common School Fund shall never be divided for sectarian purposes. Referred.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

By Mr. Brodhead—That the following article be incorporated in the amended constitution:

ARTICLE —. The seat of the State Government shall be fixed by the people. At the time and place designated by this Convention for the people to vote for or against the Constitution the people shall also vote upon the location of the seat of the State Government at any one of the following places: Pittsburgh, Altoona, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Bethlehem, and Philadelphia. If a majority of all the votes cast be given for any one place, then such place shall thenceforth be the seat of the State Government; but if a majority be not given for any one place, then those two places having the smallest number of votes shall be dropped from the list, and at the next ensuing general election the people shall again vote thereon.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT BOX.

By Mr. Struthers (Warren)—Securing the purity of elections, and guarding against corrupt practices in all the Departments of the Government, under penalties embracing forfeiture of office, disqualification to hold office, and by fine and imprisonment.

LEGISLATURE REPORT—SALARY OF LEGISLATORS

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Charles A. Black in the chair, and had under consideration the section reported by the Committee on Legislature fixing the salary of members of the Legislature, the question being on the amendment making the salary $700 for the single session.

Mr. Fell said that the salary of $700 would be more than enough for services of sixty days, and would be sufficient even though the session should be extended to ninety days.

Mr. Boyd said that he was in favor of the highest salaries proposed in the Convention, and argued, from the facts connected with the organization of the Credit Mobilier, that legislators should be freed from temptations to sell their votes for corrupt purposes.

Mr. Howard (Allegheny) was earnest in his opinions that our law-makers should be well paid for their services. Men who in their private business as merchants, or their private practice as lawyers, could make $5,000 to $10,000, or $15,000 per annum, were asked to go to the Legislature on the contemptible pittance of $700 to $1,200. To secure good and honest law-givers it is requisite to pay them well, otherwise corrupt men, who make politics their profession, and who are ready to take cheap salaries for the purpose of making money through the means of bargain and sale to the highest bidders for their votes, will be secured.

Messrs. Ellis, Hunsicker, Farman, Manton and Cuyler urged the propriety of leaving the whole subject to be regulated by the Legislature.

Mr. Wetherill closed the debate, stating that there was a necessity for the adoption of the article as reported, making the salary $1,200. $50,275 were appropriated to the Senators last session. Their salary and mileage and necessary expenses amounted to $36,500. What became of the extra $17,500? $152,000 were appropriated to the Representatives, and their salary, mileage and extra expenses amounted to $106,000. What became of the extra $46,000? Here, then, we had a balance unaccounted for in the yearly expenditures of the two bodies amounting to nearly $17,000 in the Senate and to $46,000 in the House, or a clear total of $60,000, for which, perhaps, not a single member of the Legislature could account. He thought the salary should be fixed where it had been placed by the Committee.

Without coming to a vote, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1873.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTIONS AND REPRESENTATION

Mr. McAllister, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representation, made a supplementary and partial report, which was read and laid on the table. Among its provisions is one depriving any elector from voting who shall offer money to secure votes, or who shall accept money for his own vote. Also, that every person convicted of violation of the election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage.

In contested election cases no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding.

Mr. J. W. F. White (Allegheny) and Messrs. Carter and Rooke presented minority reports, which were laid on the table.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—PAY OF LEGISLATORS FURTHER DISCUSSED.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the twelfth section, respecting the pay of our legislators.

Mr. Smith (Berks) defended the Legislature against the onslaught made by members of the Convention, and did not think that the representatives of this great Commonwealth were ever overpaid.

W. H. Smith (Allegheny) thought the faith of his colleague in the integrity of the Legislature as great as that of the Scriptural injunction. He did not have that faith, and believed that the fixing of their own salaries should not be left to the members of the Legislature. He was in favor of, and should vote for, the section as it came from the committee.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Fell's amendment to fix the salary at $700, and it was defeated.

Mr. White (Indiana) offered an amendment to take the place of the section under consideration, which was debated at length by Messrs. White, Temple and others, and finally agreed to. It reads as follows:

The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation or perquisite whatever, whether for services as a member of any committee or otherwise; but no member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, compensation or mileage under any law passed during such period.

OTHER SECTIONS ADOPTED.

The thirteenth section, which provides that every elected or appointed to any office by the Legislature, shall discharge the duties of said office in person and not by proxy, was adopted.

Section fourteenth, providing that the Lieutenant Governor shall preside over the Senate, and the House elects its Speaker, was passed.

Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen were considered and adopted.

On motion of Mr. MacVeagh the Committee rose, and asked leave to sit again after the reports on Suffrage and Legislation have been made to the Convention, when the Twentieth and Twenty-first Sections could be disposed of.

An amendment to the Twentieth Section was offered by Mr. Darlington, which was ordered to be printed. Leave was given to the Committee of the Whole to sit on Monday week, to consider the Report on Legislature.

Adjourned until Monday.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette
HARRISBURG, January 31, 1872.

A RIDER ON THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The Senate this morning considered and passed Senator Rutan's supplemental local option bill, to remedy certain defects in the original law of last session. It legalizes elections that have been held on the question, and provides that in cities, boroughs, townships or counties which hold their annual local elections after the third Friday of March, elections shall be held on that day (the third Friday of March) on the question of license or no license. The intent of the bill is to secure a vote on the subject, on or before the third Friday of March, in every part of the State. For instance, Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, hold their local elections in the fall, but under this bill they will vote on license in March.

An amendment was added to the bill which provides in effect that the cities and counties shall vote separately. If the cities vote "for license," then licenses may be issued in the cities, without regard to the vote in the outside districts of the county. This amendment (offered by Senator Fitch) is in these words:

"And the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted (and certified to the court or board of license commissioners as the case may be) separate from the vote of the townships and boroughs in any county, wherein said city may be located; and if a majority vote of such city is 'against license,' then no license shall be granted for such city, but if a majority vote of such city is 'for license,' then licenses may be granted for such city."

It is probable the bill will pass the House in this shape next week.

JURY SYSTEM IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. Young this morning presented a bill exempting Allegheny county from the operations of the general jury law of the State, by which jurors are selected by two Jury Commissioners, chosen by the people—one from each of the two parties. The bill proposes to return to the old system by which the County Commissioners have charge of drawing jurors. The system of drawing jurors by the new plan is said to have led to a large increase to professional jurymen in Allegheny county. A return to the old system is generally favored by the bar and the bench. Many other counties are also anxious to be rid of the plan now in force in every county except Philadelphia. It was devised to keep politics out of the jury box, but it seems to have succeeded in putting it in, besides adding largely to the professional D. B. jurymen. A better plan would be to authorize the Common Pleas judges to appoint jury commissioners. They would make better selections than a political caucus, for that is what the present system of election amounts to. The Philadelphia reformers are urging for their city a bill for the appointment of jury commissioners by the courts.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

A joint resolution presented in the Senate to-day by Senator Graham, passed both houses under the suspension of the rules, instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives to promote by all the means in their power, the objects of the Ohio River Improvement Commission, appointed by the Governors of States on that stream. The Commission of which General Moorhead is President, at its late meeting in Cincinnati, adjourned to meet in Washington during the present month, when it will submit to Congress the measures of legislation determined on for the improvement of the river. Senator Graham's resolution is intended to strengthen the Commission before Congress.

SAM JOSEPHS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sam Josephs, of Philadelphia, who, it is fair to presume, represents the Democratic wing of the opposition to Constitutional Reform, followed Speaker Elliott to-day in a scurrilous attack on the Convention, for the reflections indulged in by some of the delegates, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, of which Sam has been a shining light for a dozen years, and in which capacity he has made a State-wide reputation for—well, I have no wish to get him up on a question of privilege. The reader can fill in the blank. These assaults on the Convention will do it no harm. Of course its reforms—if the people get what they are promised—will be something in the nature of a permanent "squelcher" on the lobby and the members who trade and barter on legislation with shameless effrontry. It is natural that they should grow restive, and exhibit their fears. But it's no use. The whole gang of allied Republican and Democratic "roosters" is doomed, and a glorious riddance it will be for the State. ARCTIC.

POLITICAL.

Letter From Senator Pomeroy—An Investigation Desired.

ATCHISON, Ks, January 31.—The *Champion*, to-morrow, will contain the following letter from Senator Pomeroy, received from Topeka to-night, addressed to its editor:

Topeka, Ks., January 31, 1873.—Dear Sir: When you left Topeka I told you I would employ my first leisure in detailing to you, for the public, the precise nature of the malicious conspiracy organized for my defeat; but since the parties to this conspiracy have summoned me before the court to answer to their charge, this is to say that before the judicial tribunal I, too, am desirous, and even anxious to appear, and have a full investigation and verdict, unbiased. I only ask a suspension of public judgment until a fair hearing can be had in the courts. That verdict will decide who has committed a crime and the measure of the guilty.

Truly yours, S. C. POMEROY.

A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, January 31.—S. B. Conover, Republican, was elected United States Senator to-day on the fifth ballot, twenty-seven Democrats voting with the Republicans.

THE INDIANS.

That "Big Talk" With Captain Jack of the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—Little prospect exists, of any practicable adjustment of the Modoc difficulty. Last Thursday Fairchild, Dorris and several others went, by invitation of Captain Jack, to have a "big talk." The place was on the top of a high hill, overlooking the lava bed. They were accompanied by a squaw—Dixie. She went to Captain Jack and told him if he wanted to have a talk, he must go to the top of the hill, and he would meet Dorris and Fairchild there. Jack would not go. The Indians on the hill ran away. Captain Jack wanted the men to come to his camp. This they refused to do. Jack said they must come half way. Fairchild refused again, but sent word that Jack could come to his camp within two days; if not, then he must fight again.

General Galom's command was half way over the mountain, and would reach headquarters on Tuesday.

Address by Vice President Colfax on Temperance.

NEW YORK, February 3.—A Baltimore special says that at a temperance address delivered by Vice President Colfax last Saturday night, the reception was the greatest in point of numbers and enthusiasm ever held in that city. Judge Daniels, chairman of the meeting, in introducing Mr. Colfax, alluded to his purity of character and the failure of the attempt to connect him with the Credit Mobilier, upon which there was immense cheering.

When Mr. Colfax commenced speaking the applause was great. The greeting he had received, he said, was gratifying, because it showed that they believed that during his public life, which would close next month, he had sought to stand right in the sight of God, whether the world judged him wrong or not. Mr. Colfax then went on to speak of the evils of intemperance, and the best methods of temperance legislation. Alluding to himself, he said the world was full of human trials, crime, suffering, full of wars, disease, breaking hearts and full of unjust aspersions, that it is sometimes hard to bear, unless the ruined are conscious of rectitude. [Loud applause.]

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER.

LONDON, January 31.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Lloyds, from their agent at Cadiz, states that it was the Spanish steamer Murillo which ran into and sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet, off the Dungeness light house, on the night of the 22d instant. The steamship, however, was not sunk herself, as was at first reported, but has arrived at Cadiz in safety. Her destination was Lisbon, for which port she had a cargo, but upon entering that harbor she was signaled not to land, as there is an extradition treaty between Portugal and Great Britain, under which the officers would have been surrendered to the British authorities to answer charges brought against them. She subsequently put to sea again and proceeded to Cadiz, as there is no extradition between Great Britain and Spain. The Murillo sustained no damage by the collision. Her officers and crew will soon be examined at Cadiz in relation to the disaster.

TERRIBLE STORM.

LONDON, February 2.—The British Isles were visited last night by one of the most violent storms ever experienced even at this season of the year. Snow fell to an extraordinary depth in the city and country. This morning it was six inches deep in the streets of London. Travel was almost wholly suspended. Omnibuses and cabs ceased running, and scarcely a vehicle of any description has been seen in the streets.

In the provinces the snow fall was much heavier, and in the extreme north the drifts were several feet deep. The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks have already been reported, and there has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Torquay and around Sicily.

The steamer Clan Alpine went ashore during the night on Black Head and became a total wreck. It is feared all on board are lost. The ship Sarah was wrecked on the Irish coast, near Balleyggan, and fourteen of her crew drowned.

SPAIN.

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING.

PARIS, January 31.—No mails have been received from Spain for two days. The Orleans Railway Company has been notified that railroad traffic in the north of Spain is interrupted by the Carlist insurrection. The Spanish companies advise merchants to send forward no more freight at present, as the running of regular trains is temporarily suspended.

The *Courier* newspaper of Bayonne says it is reported that Don Carlos occupies the magnificent viaduct on the Northern Railway at Ormaistiqui, and is ready to blow it up if hard pressed by the royal forces. Several trains have been fired into by Carlists and obstacles placed on the tracks.

GERMANY.

THE RUSSO-BRITISH TROUBLE.

BERLIN, February 2.—The *Vossische Zeitung* of this city demonstrates that the Russian forces in Central Asia are strong enough to defy any attack of the British to check their progress, and England is powerless. Russia is only waiting for a false step on the part of England.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Proposition of the Syndicate.

Regulations for Subscribers—The Books to be Opened February 4th—The Terms upon which the New Bonds may be Secured.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1872.—The Syndicate, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and others, having in charge the remainder of the new Funded Loan of $300,000,000, have issued a circular announcing that they are ready to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of the loan, applications to be made payable either in cash or in gold, or in 5-20 bonds, the latter being adjusted up to February 1, 1873.

The new bonds are in denomination from $50 to $10,000, with some registry bonds as high as $25,000 and $50,000. The interest is payable quarterly, commencing February 1, 1873—one quarter's interest being now due. They may be registered at the option of the holder, and U. S. Treasury checks for interest will be forwarded to the holder. Applications may be made at any of the offices of the Syndicate. Payments are made as follows:

Five per cent. on application; five per cent. on allotment; forty per cent. on May 1st; fifty per cent. on June 1st. When preferred the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds. Any bonds of the United States, save 5-20s, will be received at their market value, in payment for the new bonds.

The books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America, February 4, and remain open until the 7th, and the bonds will be forwarded to the subscribers as soon as possible after the closing of the books. Should the subscriptions outrun the three hundred millions, and the allotment of bonds to each subscriber not equal the amount asked for, the excess of deposit will be forthwith returned.

The Jury in the Wharton Case Discharged.

ANNAPOLIS, February 3.—In the Wharton trial, the jury, who had been out since Friday, entered this morning and announced that they were unable to agree. They were discharged. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquital.

WEATHER.

In the article on weather, in the GAZETTE, January 6th reads: Indications from 30th December to 29th of January.

"A stormy, changeable month, more disagreeable, rain, cold atmosphere, than severe cold, a few sudden cold snaps: cloudy and variable days, eighteen; rain, twelve; snow, five; sunshine and fair, eleven; storms beginning between sunset and sunrise, bearing a complexion like the January of 1858, but more stormy weather, and changeable." The record reads: cloudy and variable days, twenty-one; rain, seven; snow, eight; rain and snow, one; clear and fair, eight; daily average of thermometer 33 5-10; maximum, 58 on 16th inst; minimum, seventeen on the 10th and 11th; rain and melted snow, 3 16-100 inches; average height of river seven feet.

In December the daily average of cold was 27 5-100; in January 33 5-100. The winter for snow and cold is but little more severe than that of 1864 and '65. Average thermometer of January 1865, was 25 and 28 degrees colder than 1873.

A drought, from June 20th to July 25th, 1864, came very near destroying the crops; on the 25th of July a general rain pervaded the country from Connecticut to Kentucky, and recuperated the face of nature, and brought on a solid and exuberant growth. The river in August was eight to ten feet; in September, thirteen feet; and eight inches of rain fell, which does not usually produce more than one to two inches; October gave 1½ inches, which was dry, and gave an opportunity for the crops and fruit to ripen. Vegetation and forest leaves died naturally without being cut off by premature frosts. There were a large number of terrific thunder showers, and the heaviest was on December 9th.

It may be said, the summer had crowded on to the fall, as regards rain, heat and sultriness. The winter of 1864 and '65 entrance was in order and natural, and may be as severe and protracted; and in order and completion alike to 1872 and '73, both having the same experience, vegetation dying naturally, without the intervention of frosts. By record, such summers and falls are generally succeeded by a regular natural and severe winter. So, a very wet, or wet and hot summer is succeeded by a severe winter, also a very dry summer is a prelude to a severe winter.

INDICATIONS.

From 27th Jan. to 26th of Feb. point to: Twenty-three cloudy and variable days, seventeen of snow or rain, seven of fair and clear. A strong, changeable, cold, disagreeable month. The storm likely to begin in daylight, or between sunrise and sunset, December and January predicted they would occur, between sunset and sunrise, which was wholly verified in Dec. and in January, with the exceptions of two storms, about 24th to 27th inst., which began at 6 to 8 A. M. If the present storm should run into discharging rain for a short period as copious as a thunder shower, the wind will go to the northwest and check a threatened flood; if it continues steady gentle raining all night, there is a danger of a flood. G. A.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.

A Pretty German Woman Searching for a Missing Husband and Seven Hundred Dollars.

To the already numerous sad stories of desertion and abandonment, which are told to the authorities by those seeking redress, another was added last evening. About eight o'clock a very pretty young German girl, apparently about twenty years old, came into the Mayor's office, and enquiring after an officer, she poured into the sympathetic ear of Detective Long the story of her wrongs. She lived in Rochester, Pa., where she was married about a year ago. The first part of her matrimonial life passed off pleasantly, but lately those little domestic discords which destroy the harmony of married life, had greatly increased, and on Thursday last words came almost to blows. On that day the husband disappeared, the wife knew not where. She strongly suspected, however, that he had shipped for his native land, as often, previous to his disappearance, he had spoken of his intention of visiting Germany. He took with him all his wife's best clothes and those of the child. The husband possessed the sum of seven hundred dollars, which was deposited in the Germania Savings Bank, of this city. His wife very naturally supposed that, if his intention was to sail for Germany, he would come by way of Pittsburgh, and draw the money from the bank. Accordingly, accompanied by her father, she left home yesterday afternoon, but reached the city after the bank had closed. Without giving her name the young woman and her father left the officer, promising to call this morning, when, if the money is found to be gone, a dispatch will be sent to New York for the arrest of the truant husband.

....Mention was made in Saturday's GAZETTE of the woman from Rochester who came to this city in search of her missing husband. On Saturday morning she visited the savings bank and found that her husband had drawn out the seven hundred dollars, and the conclusion is that he has left for Germany. Telegrams were sent to New York to have him detained, but no answer has been received.

....A man named Thomas Lee was instantly killed at the iron mill of Kimberly, Carnes & Co., Sharon, on Thursday, by being caught and drawn through the rolls, mashing his body to a jelly.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

Seven Men Killed and Fourteen Wounded.

It becomes our painful duty to lay before our readers this morning, the harrowing details of one of the most terrible explosions that has ever become our duty to chronicle. It occurred at the American Iron Works, Brownstown, (South Side), about ten o'clock yesterday morning. When the report of the accident spread through the city the intensest excitement was occasioned, reports that a number were killed and thirty or forty wounded gained rapid currency. Unfortunately, the rumors of the killed were but too true, and the least exaggerated. Seven men were ushered into eternity without a moments warning; and there were about fourteen wounded more or less. Two of them will probably die.

THE EXPLOSION.

The boilers had been placed in position about a year ago, and had been in use previous to that nearly five years. They were located half way between the old and new mills and immediately at the end of the bolt and nail factories, dividing them, and facing south. The part of the new mill demolished is marked D. No. 5. This was about fifty feet square, and was completely destroyed. The nail and bolt factories were torn away to the distance of some thirty feet, but the machinery nearly escaped intact. There was hardly a vestige of the boiler house left. The boilers were in a battery of four, and they exploded simultaneously.

THE EFFECT WAS TERRIBLE.

Windows were torn out of houses in the vicinity, pieces of flying debris were carried in every direction, making sad havoc wherever they struck. The force of the explosion was felt for nearly a half mile, and the report of it was terrific.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT

prevailed as soon as the report was heard. People hurried in every direction. The workmen were panic-stricken. For a few moments they could scarcely realize their position. They rushed madly for doors and windows, endeavoring to make their escape from what they at the moment thought, instant death. To add to this terrible chaos, came the shrieks of

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

looking for their husbands and fathers, some crying, others praying. The scene was indeed one to appal the stoutest heart. There were many slightly injured by flying splinters, pieces of brick and flying debris generally; but most of them are such that they will never make them known, and are scarcely worth the name of injury. After a short time the terror seemed to have subsided, and the men engaged in the various portions of the mills fell to work to clear away the ruins, and endeavor to find those that were buried beneath.

A SICKENING SIGHT

here presented itself, and as the various bodies of the unfortunates were recovered the greatest consternation prevailed. The gates were closed and efforts made to keep the crowd from rushing in, and impede the work of recovering the dead. Mr. Jones, one of the proprietors, was upon the scene, superintending and doing all in his power to allay anxiety and care for the wounded.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

Charles Offee, aged 35, married, leaves a wife and three children; was employed as a coal dumper.

Michael Reynolds, single, age 27, dumper.

Barney McCurry, age 17, single, dumper.

Thos. McCauly, age 19, single, dumper.

Patrick Howley, married, leaves a wife and three children. He was employed as a laborer on the track marked H, carrying the coal in a car from the mines to the dumps, which are near to the boilers. In the same capacity was employed John Sheehan, age 26, single; Anton Bakish, a Polander, age 40, and a single man, residing by himself, was employed in shoveling coal to the firemen at the boilers. The dumpers were employed simply in dumping the coal from the cars as it was brought to them, into a dump, from which it was shoveled to the firemen at the boilers. These men all were employed in the immediate vicinity of the boilers.

The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained. The Coroner's investigation may, however, develop the cause. As soon as the bodies were recovered they were carried off on stretchers. The scene that followed upon their recognition was harrowing in the extreme. At two o'clock all the bodies were recovered. After that, however, rumors were afloat that more were beneath the ruins, but up to six o'clock last evening, no additional bodies were found.

THE INJURED.

A correct list of the wounded was hard to obtain as many of those injured were so slight that they did not make them known, and were hardly worth the name. A great many too were exaggerated, and as they were dilated upon by new-comers until wounded men were entirely killed or about to die immediately. It is somewhat peculiar that people will enlarge upon such a catastrophe and tend to spread rumors that have no foundation in fact. The accident with its horrible details is bad enough without making more of it than really is. The names of those injured as near as could be ascertained are Adam Young, struck by a piece of the boiler, arms and legs broken, and injured internally, will probably die, was in a very critical condition last night; Charles Ward, seriously hurt about the head and arms by flying splinters, not dangerous; James G. Ward, injured about the head by a flying splinter, not serious; John Corb, considerably hurt about the head, not serious; John Dalzell had his legs and arms slightly hurt by splinters.

Jacob Kinker, not badly hurt; Timothy Mahoney had both legs crushed by being crushed under the debris; it is feared that his injuries may prove fatal; Jacob Brobeck, burned considerably about the back and spine—not dangerously; Robert Nelson, seriously injured and being badly burned about the body, hands and face; Thomas Boyle, head hurt and bruises about the chest; Robert Blatchford, injured internally, to what extent unknown; Nicholas Long had both legs crushed and injured about the head, will probably lose an eye; Mrs. Keyser, an arm broken by a piece of flying iron; Henry Grant, a boy, seriously hurt about the head and one ear split, no fatal result apprehended. These make fourteen injured in all, whose names could be ascertained. There were numerous others, but, as has been before stated, their injuries were not serious enough to note.

THE DAMAGE.

The Messrs. Jones & Laughlins figure their loss in the vicinity of sixty thousand dollars. Their machinery was not much injured. The main damage will be to buildings. They will go to work immediately and rebuild. Their insurance policies do not cover the contingencies of explosions, thus making a dead loss to them of probably sixty thousand dollars, and may amount to perhaps a hundred thousand.

ITS TERRIFIC FORCE.

To give some idea of the force of this explosion, we would state that the Mayor's Office in Allegheny, perhaps four miles distant, with two intervening rivers, was shook to its base, and several officers reported to Mayor Callow that an explosion must have occurred in the immediate vicinity. Walking beams of immense size and weight, iron, machinery, etc., were thrown fully a quarter of a mile from their places.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION, ETC.

The coroner was notified immediately after the occurrence of the death of the several men. He proceeded across the river to the scene, but did nothing further than to empanel a jury. He thought it needed the fullest investigation, and would give it the attention that its importance deserves. The boilers which exploded were made by Messrs. Jared M. Brush & Son of this city, and were under the supervision of Messrs. William Sproutts and Jacob Shuck, the latter chief engineer. These men are considered above the ordinary intelligence of the craft generally, and are regarded by their employers as trustworthy and efficient. It is stated that ten minutes before the explosion Mr. Shuck tried the water and found it all right. The cause of the explosion is left for future investigation, for at the present time it is wrapped in mystery, though many the ories are advanced. Suffice it however to say, that this is the most terrible accident that has happened in this vicinity for many a day.

"AUNTY" ADAMS.

Her Demise on Saturday—The End of a Life that was Full of Good Works and Blessedness.

Our community lost one of its oldest and peculiarly beloved members on Saturday morning by the demise of Mrs. Nancy Carter Adams, better known, however, everywhere as "Aunty Adams." Aunty at the time of her death was in the 83d year of her age, and possibly would have been spared to continue her good works some years longer but for a fall which she suffered about three weeks ago and from which she never recovered. The shock sustained at that time seemed to have shattered her system, and for two weeks prior to her death she was hardly conscious, and death when it did come was more of a relief from, than an infliction of, pain. There have been few who have ever left a nobler record. For a generation, almost, Aunty has been moving around Pittsburgh doing works of beneficence and love, until she became endeared in hundreds of households and to thousands her name was the synonym for Christian charity.

Aunty was always an unostentatious worker, though always active, and after the death of her lamented husband, applied the competency which had been left her, to the carrying forward of her benevolent plans. In addition to her own means she added the contributions from others, who never could resist her appeal,—for she never asked when it was not needed, and never applied the means secured to objects of questionable worth. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and through her influence and funds, the present building on Third avenue known as Ames Chapel, was erected and a society sustained. Her church enterprises, however, occupied but a part of her attention, and in visiting, and relief among the poor of all classes, she spent much of her time, her presence always being as the sunlight, happiness following in her train. "Aunty" too, with her heart overflowing with kindness, and with a religious zeal and devotion which seemed almost marvelous was eminently practical in her work—never spasmodic, and never allowing the equilibrium of the claims upon her of the church and the poor to be destroyed; each received its due proportion and for each she did wonders, while she lived. For a generation she has moved among the people, quietly going about her chosen life-work scattering sunshine and blessings, and happiness wherever she went—a modern Dorcas—perhaps not inferior in good works to one who has been canonized in sacred story. Her name will ever be precious in the church, and among the poor, with whom, and for whom she unceasingly labored, the thousands of hearts she has helped to make happy will recall her memory with gratitude and tears.

FIENDISH ROBBERS.

A Pittsburgh Peddlar Robbed of His Money and Left Insensible on the Railroad Track.

A most cold-blooded attempt at robbery and murder was made at Connellsville on Thursday night, though the designs of the wretches were only accomplished in part, and the supposed perpetrators have since been arrested. The victim, Morris Loom, is a peddlar, in the employ of L. Lontrozky, and lives at No. 86 Virgin alley. He had started to walk to Dawson's Station, about eight miles distant, and had not gone more than half a mile when he was assailed by two men, who first knocked him down and then beat him on the head with stones. The victim was then robbed of one hundred and eighteen dollars in money, and his package of goods, after which the fiends, supposing him to be in a dying condition, dragged him to the railway track, placing the body in such a condition that it would be mutilated by the next train passing that point. Fortunately a deaf and dumb man, residing near the place, discovered the man, and after dragging him out of reach of danger, called assistance and had him removed to Goldsmith's store in Connellsville. Pysicians were summoned and an examination of the wounds were made. Twelve contused wounds were found on his head, and bruises were also found on various parts of the body. After the injuries were dressed Loom was removed to the Smith House, where is now lying. He is being attended to by Dr. Nickel, and although his injuries are severe, his recovery is confidently expected.

As soon as the police were informed of the affair, officers Bender and Miller commenced efforts to ferret out the perpetrators. Suspicion rested on Thomas Hephner and Robert Sims, both residents of Connellsville, and on Friday morning, officer Bender succeeded in arresting both of the men named. An information charging the parties with felonious assault and battery and robbery, was made before 'Squire Reed, of the borough, and the accused had a hearing before that magistrate. The evidence adduced was sufficient to warrant the magistrate in committing the parties to jail for trial, and they were taken to Uniontown Saturday morning by officers Bender and Miller. After the hearing twelve dollars and fifty cents was found in one of the defendant's boots. The goods stolen have not yet been recovered.

A TEACHER'S ECCENTRICITIES.

How He Punishes His Pupils—Trial at Oil City.

The Oil City *Derrick* states that T. B. Alcorn, a School Teacher, is charged with abusing a Miss Rosa Moore, a very prepossessing young lady about sixteen years of age, who was a pupil of his at Petroleum Centre. She testified that in November last the defendant asked her, in school time, if she was whispering. She answered "no sir." He asked her again, and she answered the same way. He asked her a third time, and she replied very loudly, "*No Sir!*" He then went to her seat and took hold of her roughly, and tried to pull her out. She held on to the seat, and he couldn't move her. He went to the black-board and took a birch rod that had been used for a pointer, and went at her angrily and tried several times to strike her. She grasped the rod and broke it. He then pulled her forcibly from her desk to the front of the room, and got a hickory pointer shaped like a whipstock, and attempted to strike; she seized that, and he tried to pull it from her; in the struggle she fell, either tripping or being pushed by him. He held her down on the floor, placing his knee on her breast, and to make her let go of the stick struck his fist against her knuckles and scratched her hands with his thumb nail and rubbed his thumb roughly against her fingers. On his saying he didn't want to hurt her, she let go of the stick and he allowed her to rise. He then said that she must apologize to him. She replied that if she had ever been impertinent to him she was sorry for it, but she was not sorry for having defended herself. He said that wouldn't do, she would have to apologize for all, to which she answered that she would not. He sent to her seat, and heard a class recite and then called her up again to apologize. She begged to be allowed to go home, but he insisted upon an apology. She asked him if he wanted her to tell a lie; he said he should have an apology or she should be punished. She folded her arms and he struck her repeatedly with a rod over her back and shoulders. She took her books and went home. Her father testified to wounds upon the young girl's hands, and a black and blue mark on her ear, and to her dress and clothing being torn. The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the court. There are a number of other witnesses to be examined. Miss Moore is the daughter of a minister.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Accident on the Fort Wayne Road.

On Thursday morning as passenger train number six on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was nearing Mansfield, Ohio, on its way east. The locomotive and tender were thrown from the track by a broken rail. The balance of the train, however, remained on the track, and none of the passengers were in any way injured. The fireman unfortunately did not fare so well. He was attending to his duties, and was on the tender at the time of the accident. The shock threw him off. He was caught between the engine and tender, his shoulders and chest were crushed, resulting in his death, yesterday morning. The railroad company had him taken to Lucas, Ohio, and sent their surgeon to attend him. Everything was done for him that kindness could suggest, but he lingered some fifteen hours in great suffering, when death came to his relief. He is spoken of by the company as a careful and steady young man, who was well-liked.

Broken rails are plentiful on all the roads this weather, and the offices of this road have issued stringent orders to their employes to run carefully and keep a sharp look-out for broken rails, and prevent all accidents.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Returns for January.

The county officers yesterday in accordance with the provisions of the fee bill, made their returns to Controller Warner as follows:

Coroner West	$120 00
District Attorney Bayne	1,066 20
Clerk of Orphan's Court	240 75
Register Gray	464 68
Recorder Richardson	2,563 50

The Sheriff and Clerk of Courts will have their returns in to-day—their list not having been fully complete. The returns from the Sheriff's office show a great falling off, and it is stated will not be sufficient to pay the salaries.

Coroner's Report for January.

The Coroner's report for the month of January is as follows: January 3, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, Alexander Simpson, intemperance, died in Birmingham lock-up. January 4, Third ward, Daniel Root, suicide from arsenic. January 6, Robinson township, Dennis Downey, accidentally killed on Pan Handle Railroad. January 6, South Fayette township, Wm. Hasson, died from intemperance and exposure. January 7, Sixth ward, Allegheny, Ames Bond, killed by train at outer depot of Ft. Wayne Railway. January 13, Robinson township, Henry Diedrick, suicide by cutting throat with a butcher knife. January 20, Twenty-eighth ward, Wm. Stark, heart disease. January 20, Twenty third ward, Joseph Parker, run over by a coal wagon. January 25, James Kennan, Chartiers township, accidentally killed on Pan Handle Railroad, near Cork's Run "dump." January 24, Thirty-fourth ward, James Welsh, crushed between the rolls in Painter & Son's mills. January 25, Twelfth ward, David Jones, intemperance, died in station house. January 29, Sharpsburg, Simpson Hill, accidentally killed while coupling cars. January 31, Third ward, Allegheny, Elizabeth Jackson, accidentally burned to death. Total, 13.

More of the McDaniel Mystery.

We have previously published the rumor that McDaniel, the missing Canonsburg merchant, had been drugged while in New York, taken on board a vessel and robbed, and then put off the ship on the island of Cuba. Another letter has lately been received by a member of the family at Canonsburgh, fully corroborating the explanation of the mysterious disappearance. The second letter from Mr. McDaniel states, that while in New York, a stranger introduced himself to him as a wholesale dealer in white goods, saying that he had learned that he (McDaniel) was a merchant, and offered to sell him goods very cheap. While walking through New York the stranger invited him into a saloon, where he was drugged. When he became conscious he found himself on board a ship, and soon learned that he had been robbed. While very sick from the effects of the drug he was put on shore, which, after some time, he learned to be the island of Cuba. He finally worked his way to Havana, and from there to New Orleans, from which place the letter was received.

A Letter.

We have received many packages by express and letters by mail from parties neglecting to give their *names* or their *address*.

Some of these letters and packages contained *money*, and of course remain with us unanswered and unattended, for want of such name and address. Any parties having thus remitted and received no answer will please give us notice of time and amount sent, that we may refund them their money or render them satisfaction.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sleigh Smashed and Horses Killed.

Last night a man named Robert —— took out a bay team belonging to Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell, to take Mr. Wm. Hubley to Wilkinsburg, he succeeding in taking him there safely. On his return, however, near two o'clock this morning, while crossing the track near East Liberty, his team was killed and sleigh smashed, and he seriously injured by being struck by an eastern bound locomotive. He was taken to a neighboring house and cared for. Owing to the lateness of the hour, no further details could be obtained.

....On Saturday Detectives Messner and Herron recovered from a house of ill-fame, two girls about sixteen years of age, who had run away from home. Word was sent to their parents, and the girls were taken home. One of them lives in Mercer county and the other on Mount Washington.

....The body of Mr. Robert Cunningham, a well known citizen of East Deer township was found Friday morning about half a mile from his residence frozen to death, by Messrs. John and William Magill. The deceased was seventy-seven years old, and highly respected.

THE BUFFALO BURGLARS.

Hearings Yesterday—Four Charges Made Against Them—Committed to Jail in Default of $3,000 Bail in Each Case.

Yesterday afternoon Robt. P. Stark and John H. Burdell, the two men brought from Buffalo by Chief Irwin, were taken before Mayor Blackmore for a hearing, on charges of burglary, four informations having been made against Stark and three against Burdell. The three charges preferred against them by Messrs. David A. Stewart, John Barton and Alex. Wilson have been previously reported. Yesterday morning Mrs. George Black, whose house on Western avenue, Allegheny, was robbed on the 5th inst., preferred another charge of burglary against them. It is alleged that they stole from the house two gold watches worth one hundred and fifty dollars; a pair of sleeve-buttons worth twelve dollars and a half; a watch chain worth twenty dollars; a cameo breast-pin worth seventy dollars; an onyx pin worth thirty dollars; a mourning ring worth ten dollars, and various other articles.

A hearing was had yesterday afternoon in each of the informations, District Attorney Bayne appearing for the Commonwealth and G. W. DeCamp, Esq., for the defendants. The information of Mr. Stewart was first read.

Mr. Stewart was sworn and related the details of the burglary which have already been given. He identified some of the goods as his own, which Chief Irwin had brought from Buffalo.

Patrick Custick, a detective from Buffalo, was sworn, and identified the watch which Mr. Stewart claimed as his own, as one which had been taken from the person of Stark. A bank note and a gold pencil were also identified as having been taken from Stark. The articles were pawned under the name of "Conley" by Burdell. A set of tools were also identified as having been found in a valise of Burdell's.

The testimony of the detective in the other informations was about the same. Mrs. Lillie Black testified to the robbery committed at her house, and identified a gold watch and a pair of sleeve buttons belonging to herself, which had been found in the possession of the burglars.

Mrs. Fullerton testified in regard to the robbery committed at the house of her father on Craig street, Fourteenth ward, on the 23d of April last. She heard some one open the door and walk into her room, and saw a man whom she identified as Stark. She sprang out of bed and asked him what he wanted, when he left the room.

The defense offered no testimony, and after the prosecution had closed, the Mayor announced that he would hold each prisoner in the sum of three thousand dollars in each charge. In default of bail the prisoners were re-committed to jail to await a trial by Court.

Fatal Accident at Homewood.

About half-past five o'clock last evening a deaf and dumb man was run over at Homewood, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and received injuries from which he died shortly afterwards. He was walking along the track when a train was backing down, and as he could not hear the warning whistle of the locomotive, he was not aware of the approach of the train. The accused was about twenty-five years of age, and lived at Homewood. His name could not be ascertained.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN Oregon, since the commencement of the Modoc war, bald-headed men are subjects of envy.

AN Easton, Mass., gentleman made his son, who is a medical student, a handsome present, on his birthday, of a dead body.

THERE is $4,394,000 invested in saw mills, $2,029,000 in salt works, and $404,000 in shingle mills in the Saginaw Valley, Michigan.

THE Holly Water Works, which have cost Columbus, Ohio, $550,000, or about double the original estimate, it is said are already a failure.

THE Quakers in a little town in Iowa have silenced the opposition to prohibitory legislation by establishing a license for the sale of liquor at $1,100.

THE Boston School Board are going to prohibit the use of slates, on the ground of noise, and the fact that slate-writing is conducive of bad chirography.

AUBURN, Ind., has but one saloon; but the proprietor wears a seal ring on every finger, and his diamond bosom-pin weighs half a pound more than any other in town.

A CUT LEMON, kept on the wash stand and rubbed over the hands daily, after washing, and not wiped off for some minutes, is an excellent remedy for chapped hands.

A NUMBER of church-pews in St. Louis were recently robbed of their Bibles and prayer-books by a poor ingenui pudoris who wanted to make his mother a present of a new bonnet.

THE Green Bay (Wis.) *Advocate* thinks the estimate shipment of 1,500,000 tons of iron ore, from Lake Superior, this year, will prove too much by half. The mines are being run very light.

NOT content with punishing liquor dealers for the deeds of their customers, Ohio has passed an act holding kerosene sellers responsible for the damage done by explosions of their wares.

IN Cambria, Hillsdale county, Michigan, recently, a girl backed out of her marriage engagement at the hour for the nuptials, when her sister jumped up and took her place, and all went just as merrily.

A SKILLFUL Nimrod, of Wheatland, Mo., saw a rabbit run into a hollow log, and took it into his head to crawl after it. When he got inside, the log began to roll down hill. On arriving at the bottom he was considerably bruised, and did'nt catch the rabbit after all.

SUICIDES are reported to have increased in England, in the last six years, from an annual average of sixty-six to every million of population, to an annual average of nearly sixty-eight to a million. The annual average of suicide by drowning has increased; that by hanging has diminished.

A DOWN-EAST editor, who has been keeping a record of big beets, announces at last that "the beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet, is now beaten by a beet that beats all the beets, whether the original beet that beat the beet or the beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet.

ADVERTISING always pays, and sometimes a person making his wants known in this way gets even more than he wants. A Boston merchant lately announced to the public through a newspaper that he wanted a boy, and next morning two young but healthy specimens were found on his doorstep.

PILL FOR NEURALGIA: R. Ext. of hyoscyamus, Ext. of valerian, White oxide of zinc, aa ʒj.—M. Make the mixture into sixty pills. One pill may be taken every three hours. This is an old and favorite prescription of the German and French physicians, and is mentioned in many of their works on therapeutics.

THE late United States Consul at Jerusalem has petitioned the Maine Legislature by his attorney that he be allowed the sum of $3,618.80, which, as he says, he paid out to relieve the distressed Jaffa colonists, who were induced several years since by Elder Adams to leave their homes in Maine. They numbered about 150, but most of those who did not die returned.

EMPLOYING cheap Chinese labor is not the best thing in the world for the interests of the manufacturers of San Francisco. No sooner do they learn the art of making the things, principally boots and shoes and cigars, so far, than they turn and set up for themselves, selling at much lower rates. They make nearly all the cigars in San Francisco now.

ACCORDING to the House bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, the Territory contains 7,000,000 acres of public land subject to cultivation, has immense deposits of iron ore, a water power unequalled in the Union, and is larger than New England, with Ohio added. Its voting population is 20,000; it has no debt and levied no taxes last year.

THE delusion of Millerism is reviving in Vermont. The world, it is there affirmed by some, is coming to an end toward the close of the present year. Others think that the catastrophe will occur during the present winter. There are a good many meetings; and there is a good deal of preaching and excitement, and all this shows less common sense in Vermont than she usually gets credit for.

WENDELL PHILLIPS pleads to the Governor of Massachusetts for the pardon of a wife-murderer, who was "worried in his mind" by the badgering of a mother-in-law. The plea is frivolous unless it can be shown that the fatal blow was intended, not for the wife, but for the wife's mother. The propriety of a man's killing his wife's relations has never been seriously disputed since Artemus Ward demonstrated the benefits of the practice.

A NEWSPAPER having reported that money was tight at the capital of West Virginia, a contemporary, who is acquainted with the habits of the legislators, thinks it would be a good thing for the State if "money" was the only thing in Charleston that was "tight," and another one suggests that it would be well if some things at Charleston were tighter than they are—for example, the fastenings on the Treasury.

M. REVEL, a tax collector in La Rochelle, France, was recently murdered in his own bed, three savage wounds having been inflicted on him with a hatchet. In the anteroom was found the dead body of his housekeeper, and, in the courtyard, her sister, insensible from similar wounds. Ten or twelve thousand francs were stolen, and the assassins are entirely unknown.

PERSONAL.

ROSA BONHEUR has finished 71 paintings in 25 years.

BARON POLLOCK has been installed as Judge of the English Court of Exchequer.

THE marriage of Prince Leopold of Bavaria with the archduchess of Gisela, of Austria is to be celebrated on the 24th of April.

"NAPOLEON IV." is tall, slim and of unprepossessing appearance. He pays very little attention to dress, and would easily pass for a Hebrew.

THE late Mr. Cranston, of Newport, has left $75,000 for the benefit of persons of indigentility who are "too proud to beg and too honest to steal."

AS Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen have no daughter by the name of Gertrude, the report that a son of Secretary Fish was engaged to her is premature.

MISS ELIZA WALLACE, Matron of the Hospital at Burkeville, and elsewhere, during the war, is now a helpless old lady, infirm, and destitute of the necessary comforts of life.

J. C. CHAPAIS has resigned the office of Receiver General in the Dominion Government. The Toronto *Globe* says it is whispered in Ottawa that the rats are hastening to abandon the sinking ship.

A SAN FRANCISCO widow keeps the skull of her deceased husband in a glass case. She once remarked to a friend who was viewing the remains: "Alas! how often have I banged these bones with a broomstick. I am sorry for it now."

GEN. WM. MAHONE, or "Fighting Mahone," of the Confederate service, has been quite ill, but is convalescent. Vigorous in war, he is equally energetic in times of peace, having earned the title of the "Little Railroad Giant of Virginia."

THE French papers announced lately as news from New York: "M. Stock has been found guilty of the murder of M. Fish." The Paris *Figaro* proceeds thereupon to joke on the subject of Stockfish. The cable people have much to answer for.

JOSEPH H. FORD, who killed a man named Beach, in St. Louis, in 1871, tried for murder, acquitted on the ground of insanity and sent to an insane asylum, has just been discharged from the asylum on a writ of habeas corpus, and is now a free man.

MR. WM. SKEEN, who has been for many years one of the editors of the London *Standard*, and for thirty years a parliamentary reporter, died a few days since on his sixty-first birthday. He reported debates in the House of Commons with Charles Dickens.

THE worldly property of certain eminent French writers is estimated as follows: Victor Hugo, 600,000 francs; George Sand, 1,200,000f; Girardin, 3,500,000f; Adolphe Thiers, 1,000,000f; A. Dumas, Jr., 400,000f; About, 250,000f; Alphonse Karr, 100,000f; Jules Janin, 700,000f; Laboulaye, 100,000f. Sardou, 500,000.

"OH General Sherman!" exclaimed a lady, bent upon exacting admiration even of that outspoken hero, "tell me whom did you see in your travels in Europe you liked better than me?" and she rolled up her eyes at him. "A great many people, madam," brusquely and candidly replied the chief officer of the army.

MISS LAURA HILDEBRAND, the betrothed of Jesse W. Upperco, of Baltimore, now in jail on charge of murdering his aunt, persists in believing her lover innocent, and has visited him daily in his cheerless quarters. While descending the jail steps last week she fell and dislocated her right shoulder, which makes her still further a sufferer.

THE City Physician of Springfield, Mass., is a woman. It is said that she has not made a single blunder during her official career; that she has attended 100 more patients than any of her predecessors in the same length of time, at $100 less expense; and that, acting as nurse as well as doctor, her practice among the poor has been specially beneficial.

PRINCE BOGUSLY RADZIWILL, aged sixty-three, died at his palace at Berlin on the 2d inst. He had been present the day before at the receptions of the Imperial Court. The deceased was related to the royal family of Prussia, and was an intimate friend of the Emperor. He leaves five sons and three daughters from his marriage with a Princess Clary Aldringen.

THE stature of the Emperor and Princes of Germany is as follows: The height of the Emperor is 5 feet 10 inches 3 lines; that of the Prince Imperial 5 feet 11 inches; that of Prince Charles, 5 feet 9 inches; that of Prince Frederick Charles, 5 feet 7 inches 1 line; that of Prince Albrecht, Jr., 6 feet 4 inches. The late Prince Albrecht was 5 feet 11 inches tall. Bismarck is 5 feet 11 inches.

CALCRAFT, the English hangman, is a robust, benevolent looking old man, with a slight stoop and a trifle shaky in his gait, who wears a clerically cut black suit and long white hair and beard. His assistant, and probable successor, is a well-to-do Welshman, of thirty-five, who has a morbid fondness for witnessing last scenes. They both are amateur gardeners when not professionally employed.

MRS CHARLES SUMNER is occupying her time in Europe chiefly in doing good to others. More than one American family to whom dire disease has come in foreign lands has found a faithful and efficient nurse in Mrs. Sumner. In one instance she traveled from Florence to Vienna to nurse several members of an American family of whose serious illness occurring at the same time she had heard.

ST. PETERSBURG is at present divided into two rival parties; the Pattists and the Nilssonists; the Emperor is said to rank among the former, and the general operatic public among the latter; the press is tolerably divided. The St. Petersburg *Journal*, for instance, sounds the praise of the fair Swede in every key; while the *Golos* stands up stoutly for Mme. Patti. The smaller operatic "stars" are entirely eclipsed, especially Mme. Mallinger, who lately appeared as Alice in "Robert le Diable," and achieved the very reverse of a triumph.

MISS JEAN INGELOW has been writing to the *Woman's Journal* upon household work. She says: "It is to be one of the great things that you Americans, I believe, are raised for, to teach the world how this is to be done (household work); but the teachers can never be those who are poor; they must be those who are not obliged to work at all." We respectfully suggest that Miss Ingelow stop writing for a time, and take a "hack at" this sort of thing herself. She is one who is "not obliged to work at all," and this will carry out her theory in the most practical manner.

THE elder members of the bar will recollect the case of Mr. Edwin James, an English lawyer of some note, who was expelled from the bar of that country and came to the United States several years ago. He has returned to England and is there seeking readmission to the practice of law. In his petition he ascribes the troubles that led to his expulsion to pecuniary losses, election expenses and excessive usury. He states that during his absence from England he has resided in the States of New York and New Jersey, and endured eleven years of mental suffering and sometimes actual want; that he has never been able to pay the expenses of a voyage home until some months since, when he managed to get back on the proceeds of some furniture which he sold and a little borrowed money.

GARIBALDI.

His Life at Caprera

Miss Winter, the well-known philanthropist, is visiting Garibaldi at Caprera. In a letter translated for the Leeds *Mercury* she says:

In Caprera we lead a patriarchal life. We rise before the sun, and retire an hour after sunset. During the day, walks and drives. Newspapers weary us. We are saddened by the past, and in the future we are more interested in the cause of proletariat morality than in the blind ambition of present and future rulers. We are greatly interested in fishing, and in the wild and domestic animals with which this island abounds. Among the domestic animals there are three horses (memories of the General's battles), two superb dogs, cattle, sheep, a goat and several cats. The island abounds with wild cattle, goats and wild asses. Pheasants, partridges, woodcocks and quails are plentiful, besides thrushes, sparrows and starlings, which fly about and sing all day as if in a terrestrial paradise. All the animals are loose, and roam where they will. They find their way to the pasture and drinking trough alone, and return to the stable equally unattended. At the hours of dinner and supper they appear at the north window to beg for some dainty, and seem to know that the horses should come first, then the dogs, next the cattle, while the cats stand on no ceremony. My great favorite is a black heifer. She was at first very shy and timid, but since I have given her figs and caressed her, she follows me like a dog wherever she sees me. We have also a pet goat which gives me a cup of milk every morning, and another to the General. The dogs are my especial delight; I caress them nearly all day long. All these animals seem superior to those we are accustomed to meet elsewhere. La Marsala—the mare which the General had with him in Sicily in 1860—opens all the gates herself, and when the General rides her she assumes an air of pride and obeys his voice like a lamb, or rather like a child. One of the oxen was separated from the rest because he had a habit of butting the others; but they refuse to go to the fields if he is not set at liberty, and call him repeatedly. If a butcher appears in the island, all the cattle run away in terror, appearing to recognize their executioner. When the General was in France some of the cattle were stolen. A young bull caught in a grotto and bound broke his cord and fled, because among the thieves he had seen a butcher. The intended theft was discovered by the cords found upon him. I shall say nothing of the dogs lest I should be tempted to say too much. Dinner and supper are frugal in the extreme. We have fruit in abundance, and the wine is excellent.

Colonel Basso, who is the inseparable companion of the General in hunting and fishing, might also deserve to be prosecuted by our society, if we were not now and then obliged to him for excellent pheasants and woodcocks. We have consequently determined to defer the prosecution. I did not tell you of the poultry. Cocks, hens and chickens are numerous, and you may well imagine that we are well supplied with eggs. In short, when I said that life here was patriarchal, it was no exaggeration.

COMPELLED TO PAY.

A Bride Sues Her Father for a Marriage Gift.

A suit has just been tried before the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, in which Dr. Edward Sharpe, of Philadelphia, was plaintiff, and Reuben B. Hall, of Nassau, defendant. The doctor was married to Miss Hall at Philadelphia in September, 1870, and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the parents of the bride were present at the ceremony, which took place at the residence of Mr. Washington Bladin, of Philadelphia. About an hour before the marriage Mr. Hall, the father of the bride, signed a bond agreeing to pay his daughter, during her life, $1,200 annually, or the interest on $20,000.

Mr. Hall, after the marriage, refused to fulfill the conditons of the bond, and this suit was brought to compel him to do so. The defendant claimed that the bond was obtained by fraud. He testified that on the morning of the marriage his daughter told him that Dr. Sharpe would not marry her if a marriage gift of $20,000 was not made to her, and that she would consequently be ruined. The defendant claimed that there was a conspiracy on the part of his daughter and Dr. Sharpe to rob him of a large sum of money. Mrs. Hall corroborated her husband's testimony. Mrs. Sharpe, the bride, denied the statements of her father, and testified that he voluntarily signed the bond. Mr. Bladin, who drew the bond, testified to the same effect. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MRAKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1872.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the name of the shipper:

S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
L. Keefer & Co, Chicago	2 "
Greenwald & K., Chicago	2 "
E. Katz, Chicago	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	1 "
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1 "
J. Needy, Chicago	1 "
J; Zeigler, Chicago	1 "
Kraus & Keefer, Chicago	1 "
Hughes & Terry, Qelphas	1 "
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	1 "
D. Kerr, Mansfield	1 "
Warner & S, Mansfield	1 "
S. M. Naughton, Mansfield	1 "
T. R. Head, Orrville	1 "
M. Mitchell, Orrville	1 "
Joseph Trimble, Orrville	1 "
W. Brinkerhoff, Wooster	1 "
McMillan & Crum, Palestine	1 "
W. G. Majors, Bellaire	1 "
H. Dandua, Bellaire	1 "
G. W. Davis Bellaire	1 "
J. McCombs, Bellaire	1 "
John Steers, Bellaire	1 "
Geo. Wyscader, Bellaire	2 "
Keilar, Bellaire	1 "
Musser & Co, Bellaire	3 "
B. McGeary, Bellaire	1 "
Orr, Williams & Co, East Liberty	1 "
Total	38 "

CATTLE.

All things considered, the market was all and even more than could reasonably have been expected; and it turned out better than many of the drovers anticipated. The number on sale, as near as we could ascertain, was about 825 head; of these 38 cars were from the west, while the balance, consisting of close on to 150 head, were driven in from the adjoining country; the quality was well up to the usual standard, though, as is always the case, the common and medium grades were considerably in the ascendancy. However, the offerings were pretty evenly divided up between the various grades, and were well suited for the butchers from which to make selections: there are, be it known, several grades of butchers, and we do not think there were many, if any, who could complain as is often done of not having been able to obtain the particular kind of stock they wanted. The best cattle, as usual, were from Chicago, while the meanest were the "tail ends" of droves from Ohio and Penna; however, there were buyers on hand to-day for all kinds, and hence, notwithstanding the inclement weather, and increased offerings trade was fairly active from the opening until the close, and at noon there were but very few cattle unsold; furthermore, there were not, that we could hear of over two or three cars taken for shipment so that it will be perceived that the butchers must have bought more cattle than usual, and we presume that as many of them bought very sparingly last Monday, in consequence of the limited supply, that this aided very much in increasing the demand to-day.

Now in regard to prices, there was, so far as we could ascertain, little or no change as compared with last Monday; some drovers reported that they obtained better prices for common stock, but this was not general; the best grades brought fully as much but no more. Prime to extra butcher cattle may be quoted at 7 to 7¼c. the number sold at the outside figure was, as might be expected, very small, not exceeding half a dozen, perhaps, out of the entire 825 head, and we presume it was owing as much to the scarcity of extra stock as to the want of buyers; medium to good, 6@6½, and there were some very nice cattle sold within the range of the last named quotations. Good 1,000@1,100 steers brought from 5½ to 5¾; and 850 to 950 averages may be quoted at 4½@5. There were some stock buyers in attendance, but they did not buy, not being able to pick up the kind they wanted at their prices; this class of stock is quotable at 3½ to 4½, according to quality and condition.

Fresh cows continue very dull; there is not much inquiry except for No. 1 and of these there are very few offering; the high price of hay tends considerably to curtail the demand, as it costs something to feed a cow with hay selling at from 1½ to 2 cts. per lb. May be quoted at $20@40 for common to good, and $50@60 for prime to extra.

James Hanlin, 10 head of fairish mixed Washington Co. stock at an average of 4¼.

M. Humes, 11 head of cows and heifers, from Beaver Co., at 4@5¼.

S. Lowenstein & Co., 21 head from Washington Co., and 10 head from Ohio; sold at 4½ to 5½.

Eli Katz sold one car of good to extra butcher stock, from Chicago, at 6½@7¼.

M. Flinner, 8 head of prime Butler Co. steers, weighing about 1,200 to 1,300 lbs—unsold—held at 6 cents.

Peter Sheitmantle, 47 head mixed Butler Co. stock at 3½@6½.

Kraus & Moonshine report 25 steers, from Chicago, at 5½@7¼.

Lobman & Zeigler report 28 head, from Chicago and Ohio, at 5½@6½.

Rothchilds & Haas sold two loads mixed stock at 4@5c; shipped two cars east.

M. Kraus reports two cars of mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5½ to 6½.

M. Varner, 16 head from Chicago, at 5½ to 7; 30 fair to good Washington Co. stock at 4@6.

L. Shamberg sold one car of Ohio stock, on commission, at 3.60 to 5.40.

Greenwald & Kahn, 80 head of common to prime western stock at 5 to 7c.

Holmes, Laffety & Co., report 52 head of mixed Ohio stock at 5 to 6½.

L. Marks & Bro. report three cars of fair to prime butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 5½@7c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 18 head of mixed Ohio stock at 4¾ to 6c.

Orr, Williams & Co. disposed of three cars of mixed western stock.

SHEEP.

The number on sale was comparatively light, about 500, against 800 last Monday; trade opened slow, especially for common stock, and dragged all the way through, although prices were fully sustained; holders generally seemed determined that if they couldn't get what they cost that they would either hold until next Monday or else send their stock over to East Liberty; however, butchers finding they could make no impression on, sellers commenced to buy pretty freely late in the day, and by noon there were but very few in the pens unsold. Prime to extra at from 6½ to 7½; medium to good, 5½@6; common to fair, 5@5½.

M. Flinner sold 20 head of good open wool, weighing 110 lbs, at 7c.

M. Humes, 50 head of head good wethers, averaging 90@95 lbs, held at 6½.

Peter Sheitmantle sold 50 prime, averaging 110 lbs. to Tesh at 6¾; retailed 28 at an average of 6½.

James Kerr, 51 head of mixed Washington Co. fine wool stock, at from $2,25 per head to 6 cents per lb.

Keefer & Farien report 116 Beaver Co. stock at $3.50 per head to 6½c per lb.

Jas. Haworth sold 39 Beaver Co. wethers and ewes at 6¼c per lb; also 10 at 6c.

John Montgomery wholesaled 27 coarse wool, 80 lb sheep, at $4.25 per head.

J. H. McMillan sold 100 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at $3.50 per head to 7c per lb.

HOGS.

The supply was light, and with an average demand and in sympathy with the advance at East Liberty, prices ruled higher; we now quote of 5 to 5½c gross, in a retail way. There were some few small lots wholesaled at 5c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
SATURDAY, February 1, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	280	344 cars.
Hogs	140	225 "
Sheep	105	96 "
Horses	24	21 "
Mules	8	1 "
Total	557	687 "

CATTLE.

Trade opened up fairly active, and with light receipts and favorable advices from the east, particularly from New York, continued so all week: there was a full attendance of buyers, and nearly all the cattle intended for sale here were sold immediately upon arrival, and that too at an advance of fully 25c on the prices of last week on the commoner grades. New York shippers bought freely all week, and they were responsible for the advanced prices, as the Philadelphia buyers were offish, contending that their market was no better, and that they, in consequence, were not justifiable in buying at the advance; however, after holding back for a time and finding that there was no possibility of lower prices, they took hold, although, we are told, they all bought sparingly; it is very certain, if they had had no competition, that the advance above noted would not have been established, notwithstanding the "run" was an unusually light one; but fortunately for sellers, the New York shippers were in good spirits, encouraged by favorable advices from that point, and, as we have already stated, bought nearly all the cattle they could get hold of. Peter Kleman reports having bought some 22 cars of fair to good stock at prices ranging from 5½ to 6½c, or at an average of 5½ all round—fully a ½c more than the same kinds brought last week. Vetter & Co. bought some 20 to 25 cars, and Joshua Holmes picked up several cars, all for shipment to New York; in addition to these, there was about the usual number taken by country buyers, and as will be seen, after deducting these as well as the through stock, there could not have been very many left for the Philadelphia buyers.

The best cattle on sale, as is usually the case, were from Southern Ohio; one drove of 80 head, very fine, averaging something like 1,500, brought 7½; there were two or three other bunches from the same point, that brought about 7c. To-day there was a sale of 53 Cherokees, averaging about 1,660 lbs. sold at 4.85; 16 good, 1,150, natives, at 5.80; and 32 fair, 1,050, at 5.40. The quality of the Texas stock seems to be improving; there was a drove sold last week at 5c, and an other drove brought the same figure this week.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,300 to 1,500 steers	6 50@7 25
Prime 1,100 to 1,300 steers	5 75@6 25
Good, 1,000@1,150 steers	5 00@5 50
Thinnish heifers and steers	4 00@4 50
Common cows and stags	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The "run" of hogs, as will be seen, was unusually light, 140 cars, and with a steady demand and diminished offerings, the market was strong all week, and prices ruled higher than they have been since last fall. The principal cause for this sharp advance is owing mainly to the difficulty in getting hogs through from the west; we are informed that it has been almost impossible to obtain cars at Chicago for a week or more past. One shipper informed us that he has hogs lying in Chicago, that he bought there last Tuesday, and it is all because of the scarcity of cars: the consequence is, prices are down there and up here. Hogs, we are reliably informed, if they could be got through, taking present prices as a basis, could be delivered in Philadelphia or New York from 20 to 25c per cwt. less than they are costing from here, but shippers are still buying in this market, because of the great difficulty experienced in getting stock through from Chicago; it is cheaper to pay ¼ or even a ½ more for hogs here than to buy at the former place, and perhaps have to hold three or four days before cars could be obtained, as the cost of yardage, feed bills, etc. etc. will more than offset the difference in price above noted. However, whenever cars become more abundant at Chicago, and shipments are made promptly, prices will go up there and down here—this will be the inevitable result, as shippers will, as a matter of course, buy wherever they can do so to the best advantage.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra Philadephia hogs	5 20@5 25
Prime to extra Yorkers	4 85@5 10
Pigs, fat and smooth	5 25@5 30
Mixed rough stock	4 40@4 60

SHEEP.

With an unusually heavy run, and unfavorable advices from New York, trade dragged all week, especially for common and medium stock of which the offerings largely consisted, and operators generally agreed in reporting a decline in prices of fully 25c per cwt, as compared with this day week. The reported sale of 4,000 diseased sheep to New York butchers, had, as might be expected, a very depressing effect on the consumption of mutton; this, as a matter of course, restricted the demand for sheep, and the fact that that market was bad had a depressing effect on our market, as we presume that nearly one-half of the sheep sold here are bought for that point. Following sales were made yesterday, and to-day: 260 prime open wool, Indianas, 127 lb, at 7¾; 193 common, 96 lbs, at 5¾; 216 lambs and sheep, mixed, 70 lbs, at 4¾; 171 medium wool, Ohio, 89 lbs, at 6¼; 94 fine wool wethers 86 lbs, 5,70; 170 open wool, 100 lbs, at 6.37.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs	6 50@7 00
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs	5 75@6 25
Prime fine wool, 75@80 lbs	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 115@125 lbs	7 25@7 75
Prime open wool, 90@100 lbs	5 50@6 00

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
FRIDAY, January 31, 1873.

Trade in pig continues rather quiet, like all other branches of business, having been effected by the extreme cold whather, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. As noted in our last report, buyers and sellers are still apart in regard to prices; the latter, as a general thing, are asking from $3 to $5 per ton more than the former are willing to give, and so long as this exists, business, as a matter of course, must of necessity be restricted. Producers, in view of the fact that there is no indication of their being able to obtain ore any cheaper, appear determined not to sell any more metal at the price prevailing some weeks ago, while consumers, on the other hand, claim that there is nothing in the market for finished irons or nails, either present or prospective, to justify them in buying at the prices demanded. This, from all that we can glean, is the situation at the present time, and, indeed, this has been the position of the market during the past thirty days, and until there is a change, one way or the other, trade, as a matter of course, will continue slow.

We learn that the committee appointed at a recent meeting in this city to confer with the ore producers, in regard to obtaining ore at a more favorable figure for consumers, obeyed their instructions, but obtained no satisfaction; they were informed by the ore men that they had already sold about two-thirds of their entire product for this year at present prices, and, in effect, that they have the market well under control, for the time being at least, and that they intend to make all they can out of it. This, we are informed, is about the substance, of the conference, and, as will be perceived, it is not very comforting for those who were expecting anything from it.

Trade in finished irons, although not brisk, is, nevertheless, increasing, and manufacturers generally are getting as many orders as they want to fill at present prices; as noted in our last report, manufactured goods are regarded as being cheaper relatively than the raw material, hence, as already stated, manufacturers are not inclined to sell largely at card rates.

ANTHRACITE.

30 tons No. 1 Foundry	$48 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 ex Foundry	51 50	6 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	39 00	4 mos
350 tons Chickies Gray Forge at F.	40 00	cash
100 tons Chickies No. 2 Foundry, at F	42 00	cash
100 tons White Red Short	33 00	cash F
40 tons White Red Short	33 00	cash F
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 tons White Red short	37 00	4 mos
300 tons Close Gray	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
400 tons Gray Neutral	38 00	4 mos
200 tons Mottled	37 00	4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons Dunbar White	$37 00	4 mos
200 tons Mottled	37 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

50 tons No. 3 Red Short	43 00	4 mos
250 tons Close Gray Neutral	40 00	4 mos
150 tons White Red Short	39 00	4 mos
375 tons Mottled Red Short	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Cose Gray Red Short	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Close Gray at Furnace	39 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge at F	40 50	4 mos
300 tons Close Silvery from yard	36 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge from yard	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge from yard	40 00	4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge from yard	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Mottled	38 00	4 mos
150 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
800 tons White & Mottled	38 00	4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—There is a little better feeling exhibited among dealers, but business has by no means revived. A number of manufacturers have, as if by accident, dropped into town, but they do not appear to be anxious to purchase while the present low prices continue for goods. Fleeces are arriving more freely, but generally in small lots, producers preferring Boston or Philadelphia to New York, as a market for their stocks. Advices from the former city report a very good trade with firm prices ruling. The sales here comprise 52 bales Cape at 40@41c; 10,000 lbs. Montevideo, 44½c; 10,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, 60@65; 12,000 lbs. scoured do., 92½@92c; 6,000 lbs. Fall California, 33c; 4,000 lbs. Texas Lambs, 37; 36 bales Cape, 15,000 lbs. State Fleece, 5,000 lbs. unwashed Western do., 5 bales Spring California, 10,000 lbs. low Texas, 15,000 lbs. scoured do., and 25,000 lbs. Kentucky Lamb on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The demand is limited, but prices favor buyers. Small sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68@70c; X at 66@68c; medium, ⅜ to ½ blood, 65@68c; coarse, ¼ blood, 63@65c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, X to XX, 66c; medium, 65@66c; coarse, 63@65c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@72c; fair to inferior, 63@67c; fine unwashed, 43@45c; medium unwashed, 48@50c; coarse and burry unwashed, 42@45c; combing unwashed 58@60c; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@60c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 50@52c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Shipping List reports Scotch Pig very quiet, but firm at about our quotations. The bulk of the stock is controlled by speculators, and present prices are sustained by advices of strikes and high quotations from abroad. The sales are only to supply the actual wants of consumers, who, in the absence of stocks in first hands, have to pay full asking rates. We note sales of 100 tons Eglinton at $54; a rumor of 200 do. same brand, private price; 50 do Gartsherrie, $57—this brand now held for $60, and 100 do Glengarnock, $55.50. American Pig continues steady, most of the furnaces are not offering, and prices are generally quoted $49@50 for No. 1, $48 for No. 2, and $40 for Gray Forge; sales 500 tons No. 1 Allentown at $50; 300 do Gray Forge at $40; and 200 do No. 1 North River on terms not made public. New English Rails are quiet and without business, quoted nominally $70@74, gold; for American there is no demand at present, and they may be quoted nominally at $78@80 currency. Old English are irregular, most holders are holding above the market, while cash buyers can purchase at less than our quotations, which are nominally 54@60; sales 400 tons T, and Bridge at Baltimore, on terms not made public. Scrap is irregular, $55@58 is generally asked by dealers from yard, sales 600 tons at a private price.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—There is no falling off in the demand for pig iron and prices are looking up. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $48@49; and No. 2 at $47@48; bar iron is steady at 4½c per lb; nails are worth $5 per keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cattle the past week 7,450 against 7,400 the previous week; to-day 137 cars One Hundredth street; 121 Communipaw, and 47 Weehawken; making 4,716 against 4,550 last Monday; quality generally poor, though few Texans, and they are better than rough natives; prices for fat kept up to 13½c, with tops at 14c; medium 11@12½c, and poor 8@10c; Texans 10@10½c; common cattle closed ½c lower than last week; stock all sold; bulls 4¾ cwt Ohio hoppers 9½c; 5 cars 6¾ cwt Illinois 11½c; 3 cars 6½ cwt Indiana 11c; 6 cars Texans 10 cwt gross 10c, 55 lbs per cwt; 4 cars, 7 cwt, Ohio, 11@13c; 4 cars, 8 cwt, 13½@14c; 4 cars, 7 cwt, Illinois, 11½c. Sheep; total 27,900, or 1,600 more than the previous week; to-day 10,400 and 20 cars more to come; pens full; very little trade; prices off ½@¾c; common 5½c; medium 6½c; good choice 7½@9½c; there is no disease, but people have not got over the afright out of scabby sheep; sales: 1 car, 76 lbs, State and 1 car, 83 lbs, Indiana, 5¾c; 1 car, 83 lbs, Ohio, 4½c and 1 car, 149 lbs, Massachusetts, 7½c; 2 cars 134 lbs Canada at 8c. Hogs very strong at an advance; total receipts for the week 23,100 against 53,100 last week; only 45 cars in to-day, with 33 more due; live 5½@5¾c; a car 149 lbs pigs 5½c; city dressed 6½@6¾c for heavy; 6½c for 200 lbs; 7@7½c for 160 to 180 lbs., and 7½c for pigs; western dressed 7¼@7½c.

BUFFALO, January 31.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,598; total supply for the week 6,528; market dull at ¼c off; few buyers in attendance; about 600 disposed of; sales of 103 Indiana steers 1,139@1,150 lbs $5,25@5,90; 65 Illinois steers 1,102@1,373 lbs $5,50@6,37; 87 Missouri steers 1,128@1,274 lbs $5,40@5,62½; 42 Texas steers 1,281 lbs $5,60 with $1,60 per head premium. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 3,400; total for the week 18,000; market closed active; ¼c decline from last week's prices; Canada sheep and lambs $6,50; western sheep $5@6,75; choice lots brought higher figures. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,500, making the total supply for the week 16,000; market active at a decline of 10@15c per cwt on yesterday's prices; sales of about 2,500 Ohio hogs, 132 to 392 lbs, at $5@5,20.

ALBANY, January 31.—Cattle active; light supply; market strong at an advance of ½c, and from ¼c to ½c on common stock; range 5¼@7¾c. Sheep and lambs ample; market dull at a decline of from ½c to ½c; fine wool sheep 5½@7¼c; coarse 5@7¼c; lambs 7@8¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $8,00@8,50; choice $9; fair to good $6,50@7,50; common $4@6. Sheep in fair demand at 5@8c. Hogs in demand at $7,25. Sales 2,100 beeves, 10,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Cattle receipts about three thousand; market very firm and quiet; a few lots, averaging 15@16½ cwt, sold at $6,38@6,50; a few fair to choice $5@5,75; shipments 1,487. Hogs: receipts about 22,000; less active; lower range $3,75@4,15; sales $4@4,10; closed dull; several thousands unsold; shipments 5,707.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Remonstrances Against Repealing the Bankrupt Law—Exchanging Public Building Site in Chicago—Irrevocable Deposit of Money in the U. S. Treasury—Distribution of the Geneva Award—Removing Political Disabilities—Military Academy Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1873.

SENATE.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST REPEALING THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A remonstrance by New York business men was presented against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. CASSERLY a resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit a statement of the net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Central Pacific Railroad Company for 1870 and 1871, showing the receipts for passengers and freight, the amount of running expenses and other details.

EXCHANGING PUBLIC BUILDING SITE IN CHICAGO.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an original bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the old custom house and postoffice site in Chicago for land belonging to the school fund of the city at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. The difference in value between the two pieces of land is to be ascertained by a commission of five persons, two to be appointed by the Treasury Department, two by the city authorities, and the fifth to be chosen by these four, which difference will be paid upon their award when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IRREVOCABLE DEPOSITS OF MONEY.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill authorizing the irrevocable deposit of money in the United States Treasury, and the payment of five per cent. interest thereon, for charitable or educational purposes. Referred.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Joint Committee on Library, reported adversely the bill providing for international copyright.

RAILWAY BRIDGES.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported favorably the bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the St. Louis river; also the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Van Buren, Ark.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT PARKERSBURG.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) reported, with amendments, the bill providing for a Government building at Parkersburg, W. Va.

SUTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. ALCORN, from the Committee on Mines, reported the bill to aid the construction of the Sutro Tunnel from the proceeds of sales of mineral lands, with amendments.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The bill for the distribution of the Geneva award was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke thereon. He argued that the award had been made, not to claimants, but to the Government of the United States, and that in distributing the award the Government ought to pay only actual losses. Therefore insurers whose receipts from increased premiums for extra risks covered or more than covered the losses they had to pay ought not receive any portion of the award.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the award had been asked and obtained on a basis of individual claims, and ought to be so distributed by the Government as trustee for the claimants, and that the insurance companies concerned had as complete a right to their respective shares of the award as a man has to the property of which he holds the title in fee.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. NORWOOD, the bill relieving certain persons in Georgia and other Southern States of political disabilities was taken up. The bill was amended so as to include some additional names, when

Mr. FLANAGAN moved to insert the name of Jefferson Davis, saying if the rebels were to be relieved so freely, he wished to relieve the chief one and get done with the business. He demanded the yeas and nays on his amendment, but they were not ordered.

A vote was taken on the bill, which resulted: Ayes 27, nays 7—no quorum voting.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

After the disposal of a few private bills, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL,

appropriating $349,817.

Mr. COBURN moved to strike out the clause of the bill which gives the Secretary of War discretionery power to substitute for the Professorship of Spanish, a Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature.

The motion of Mr. Coburn was advocated by himself, Messrs. Wood, Butler (Mass.), Maynard, Dunnell and Young, and opposed by Messrs. Marshall, Sargent and Stoughton. During the discussion the relative importance to military education of the Spanish, French and German languages was canvassed, the opponents of the motion contending that the two latter were of the most importance, and its supporters claiming that the close relations between the United States and Mexico, the West India Islands and Spanish American countries rendered the knowledge of Spanish on the part of army officers necessary and desirable.

Mr. BUTLER spoke on the acquisition of Mexico as a thing that would take place in this generation.

Mr. COBURN predicted that the American boy was born who would issue a proclamation from Moro Castle in Havana.

Finally Mr. Coburn's motion prevailed, and the clause was struck out.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), an amendment was agreed to more specifically defining the pay and term of service of Professors in the academy.

The Committee then rose. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Report on the Court House Frauds.

The Dem.-Libs. Currying Favor with Mayor Havemeyer—The Credit Mobilier Denounced—A Stock Operation Explained—Rosenzweig Again in Court—Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1873.

REPORT ON COURT HOUSE FRAUDS.

Comptroller Green sent to Mayor Havemeyer this afternoon a report on the recent discovery of more frauds in the construction of the new Court House. A list of expenditures is given, extending from December 29, 1870, to March 4th, 1871, amounting to $598,215. Of this sum $305,798 is traced directly to Ingersoll's private bank account in the Bowery Bank, and an additional sum of $128,118 to the same account, after going through other parties, making a total of $423,016, out of the whole sum. This was done within thirty days of the first payments of the $600,000 appropriation for the completion of the Court House, which was made on December 1st, 1870. Of the whole amount $182,084 was drawn on warrants with forged endorsements. The firm of Heath & Smith, to whom a warrant for $100,000 was charged, was not in existence. Besides this $77,350 was in favor of persons whose existence is not yet discovered. The $600,000 being thus disposed of, more money was demanded, and recourse was then had to the Tenth National Bank, which advanced the sum of $442,579. Of this amount Connelly repaid $200,000, and the bank is now suing for the balance. Of the amount loaned by the bank there was deposited to the credit of James H. Ingersoll $157,593; Ingersoll, Watson & Co. $47,932; P. C. Kingsland $16,873; Geo. S. Miller, $52,876; J. M. Masterson, $50,000; paid by pay rolls not traced, $117,394. From March 1st to August 31st, 1871, there was paid for clerks in the construction of the buildings, $134,000, for which service $33,750 are now paid for the same period. With these exceptions none of the parties whose names were used ever received the checks.

It appears from the statements that the Court House Commissioners spent $1,066,482, of which there may have been genuine payments of $450,513. But of this sum there are no vouchers for $200,000, and there is good reason to believe that these charges are as fraudulent as the rest. But assuming the whole $450,513 to be genuine expenditure, there is still left the sum of $615,959 fraudulently expended, and of which was deposited by Ingersoll to his own private account the sum of $590,509.

ROSENZWEIG AGAIN IN COURT.

Rosenzweig, the murderer of Alice Bowlsby, who was convicted and sentenced to seven years in prison, and who under legal technicalities has been brought here for a new trial, was again arraigned to-day. His counsel first entered a plea of not guilty, but subsequently withdrew and put in a plea for discharge on the ground—First, That he should not be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense; Second, Because the law of 1872 repealed the act of 1869, and consequently there was no law under which to try him. The District Attorney joins issue on the first clause of the plea, and demurs to the second. Argument on the demurrer will be heard next Thursday.

DEM LIBS. CURRYING FAVOR.

Mayor Havemeyer was waited upon this afternoon by a delegation of Liberal Republicans, led by General John Cochran, who, in a speech, assured the Mayor of their support in his measures of municipal reform. The Mayor, in reply, said: "I voted for General Dix and General Grant, knowing them to be honest men. I at the same time feel that the Republican party has lost some character by being influenced by a coterie, who gamble all night to cheat each other, and intrigue all day to cheat the people. I cannot coalesce with such, however friendly I may be to the mass of the party they represent."

MAYOR HAVEMEYER ENDORSED.

At a meeting of the Tammany General Committee last night resolutions were adopted endorsing the conduct of Mayor Havemeyer in denouncing the Credit Mobilier frauds, and advocating purity in elections.

The Liberal Republican General Committee also held a meeting last evening, at which a committee was appointed for a consultation with Mayor Havemeyer on the city charter. Denunciations were made of the Credit Mobilier frauds, the Washington City ring, and the rings in this city.

A STOCK OPERATION EXPLAINED.

In explanation of the recent operations in Western Union stock, it is said that the recent sale of fifteen hundred shares by one of the Executive Committee, which was made to consummate a bargain in the purchase of the Cuban telegraph cable, was mistakenly regarded by the people as a speculative transaction, and continued to be so regarded, until the Executive Committee sanctioned the action of the President, Hon. William Orton, in the matter, by whose direction three-fifths of the Cuban Cable Company were thus secured, and the acquisition made to the Western Union Company, which is of very great advantage.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 119,959 bales; same week last year, 86,755; total receipts to date, 2,366,653; last year, 2,028,257. Exports for the week, 74,934; same time last year, 46,294; total exports to date, 1,268,374; last year, 1,070,339. Stock at all United States ports, 569,710; last year, 593,944; at interior towns, 84,502; last year, 88,224; at Liverpool, 445,000. Amount afloat for Great Britain, 396,000; last year, 292,000.

THE DEAD VICAR GENERAL.

The body of Rev. William Storrs, Vicar General of the Arch Diocese of New York, is lying in state at his late residence in Mulberry street, and will be removed to the Cathedral on Sunday afternoon. The funeral services will take place on Monday morning.

YACHTING.

The New York Yacht Club last evening elected James Gordon Bennett Commodore. It was stated that the annual regatta would take place on the 5th of June.

RAILROADS.

Chicago and Northern.

LANSING, MICH., February 7.—The Senate Public Lands Committee to-day reported an original joint resolution confirming to the Chicago and Northern Railroad certain lands to which they are entitled by reason of the completion of their route from the Menomonee river to Negarence.

Mass for Archbishop Spalding.

BALTIMORE, February 7.—To-day being the anniversary of the death of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, mass was celebrated at the Cathedral with imposing ceremonies, a large number of priests, deacons and seminarians assisting. An immense congregation was present.

Death on the Gallows.

PEORIA, Ill., February 7.—Henry McNulty, convicted of the murder of his wife at Chillicothe, Illinois, on September 23d last, was hung here to-day, in the presence of about one hundred people.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRITT AND COLLIER.

The first case taken up was that of W. C. Dean et. al. vs. Wm. B. Barton and Wm. Keeney, partners as Barton & Keeney. Defendants were the contractors to lay the Miller pavement on Penn avenue. It is alleged by the plaintiffs, who graded the thoroughfare, that they had contracted with Messrs. Barton & Keeney to deliver sand and gravel for the wood pavement, and that the gravel was delivered and $500 paid on account—the remainder of the gravel was not used. This suit is brought to recover the amount due on it, $3,776. On trial.

Joseph Woodrow vs. Patterson Porter, action for wages for work on a bridge in the rural districts. Verdict for plantiff for $14.65.

Ralya & Robertson vs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons. This is an action brought to recover $1,700 on a contract. The plaintiffs alleged that they had a contract with the defendants to furnish 36,000 oil barrels for a fixed price and at certain intervals, to be paid for as they were delivered. A number of the barrels were delivered when a bill for $1,700 was presented but not paid that day. A few days afterward Messrs. Ralya & Robertson notified Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons, that the contract was broken, by this failure to pay the money promptly, and then Messrs. K. & L. refused to pay anything, alleging damages as an offset. The present suit is brought to recover the $1,700. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Dillinger & Stevenson previously reported was concluded in the afternoon and went to the jury but no verdict had been returned when court adjourned.

The next case taken up was that of Abraham Stouffer vs. Christian Schumaker. Action on wages. Plaintiff was employed by defendant as a farm hand and claims $104 due him. On trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

An order was made directing the assignee of D. S. and Jason Clark, bankrupts of Allegheny, to sell certain personal property.

In the case of John and David Richardson, of Allegheny county, alleged bankrupts, an order was made for a trial by jury at the February special term.

The return of rule made by the assignee of James Watson, bankrupt, of Indiana county, was presented and approved *nisi*. It will be confirmed absolute after ten days, unless exceptions be filed.

Motions for injunctions in the cases of Ramsey & Thompson, of Pittsburgh, and Michael Lutz, of Luzerne county, were argued, and the injunctions asked for granted.

The bankruptcy proceedings against R. D. Moore, of Butler county, were discontinued by leave of court.

BREVITIES.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting next Monday afternoon.

....The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and requested the City Solicitor to draw up a draft of an act to be presented to the Legislature, enlarging their powers.

....The body of the man who committed suicide at McKeesport by jumping into the river has been identified as that of Francis Morgan, a resident of Johnstown, thirty-two years of age, and a single man.

....Yesterday Mr. Thomas Walker presented a petition in the District Court, for a capias for the arrest of H. H. Sawyer a police officer whom he charges with falsely arresting him in July 1872. The capias was issued.

....The Council Committees on Legislation and Apportionment met yesterday afternoon, at the City Clerk's office, but transacted no business other than to arrange for Councils the reports of business already transacted.

....The weather the last few days has been delightful, and despite the bad condition of our thoroughfares a great many of our ladies took occasion to show themselves upon the streets. Business consequently at the retail stores has greatly increased during the week.

....The Second ward Aldermanship question was decided yesterday by a note from the Deputy Attorney General, who stated that he had examined the papers, and thought there was not sufficient in the case to warrant the granting of a writ of *quo warranto*. It will be remembered that an application was made for such a writ, on the ground that Mr. Black, the present incumbent, had been elected before a vacancy had occurred. On the other hand, the argument was that as the former Alderman had left the city, there was practically a vacancy. The decision in the case, as made known yesterday, did not give satisfaction to the petitioners, and there was a talk of appealing to the Attorney General himself, but it is probable the matter will be allowed to drop.

....The suit of Miller, Barr & Parkin against Bakewell *et. al.*, decided in the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, was one of peculiar interest to business men. It was an action brought to recover $7,000 of a debt owed by the late firm of Lippincott & Bakewell, which became insolvent two years ago. Messrs. B. P. & B. Bakewell, Jr., were special partners in the firm, but it was alleged they had not complied with the law in paying over bona fidely the amount of capital, $40,000, with which they were credited. Hence they became under the law, general partners, and responsible for the debts of the firm. The jury were of the opinion, from the evidence, that the law had not been complied with, and so returned their verdict. The case involved only $7,000, but it is said it was a test suit directly interesting claims for nearly $100,000.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A densely packed audience was present last evening to witness the performance of the "Bohemian Girl." The card, "standing room only," was up long before the curtain rose. The Opera was produced with the following cast: Arline, Miss Rose Hersee; Gypsy Queen, Mrs. Zelda Seguin; Thaddeus, Mr. Eugene Clarke; Count Arnheim, Mr. John Clark; Florestein, Mr. John Chatterson; Buda, Miss Phillips; Devilshoof, Mr. Ed. Seguin; Capt. of the Guard, Mr. Murray. We have heretofore spoken of Miss Hersee as a soprano. She is an accomplished artist, and her rendition of Arline last evening was eminently satisfactory. Her singing and acting of the innocent and confiding girl were natural and life-like. Mrs. Seguin made out of the character of the Gypsy Queen, one of the most effective in the Opera. It has always been considered as a secondary one, but she made it of great interest by her perfect and majestic acting, and also by rendering Balfe's popular song, "Bliss for ever past." In this she created a perfect sensation, and an *encore* was demanded. Mr. Eugene Clark, as Thaddeus, did well, his voice, though, lacks effective power. The song of "Then you'll remember me," was not so well sung as it might have been. However, the character taken, as a whole, gave satisfaction. Mr. John Clark, (Count Arnheim), possesses a powerful baritone voice, which he uses to good advantage. His rendition of the "Heart bowed down" was very effective. The balance of the cast did well. The chorus, too, was under good control, and helped, by their efforts, to add to the enjoyment of the performance. This afternoon, at the matinee, Dr. Eichbergh's opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara," will be given, with a powerful cast. This evening, for their last appearance, "Lucia de Lammermoor" will be sung.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening, for the benefit of Miss Maggie Mitchell, The Pearl of Savoy was presented, and a good audience was present. This afternoon she will appear in "Jane Eyre," and this evening in last night's benefit—bill.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—To-day is matinee day at this house, and an extra good bill is provided. Last evening the house was crowded and everything passed off well.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This place has done remarkably well this week, and the attractions offered have been most extraordinary. To-day, at the matinee, all the troupe appear in a most startling programme. This evening an entire change in the bill will be given.

LIBRARY HALL.—On Monday evening, the 18th inst., we are to have an evening with Henry Ward Beecher, who will deliver one of his popular lectures under the auspices of the American Literary Bureau.

YOUNG FOLK'S FAIR.—At No. 51 Fifth avenue a Fair for young folks is in progress, where saltatorial exercises are indulged in every evening, and many other attractions are offered.

Fine Business Suits

are made a speciality at the well known and popular merchant tailoring establishment of Wm. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street. The stock of goods for gentlemen to select from is very large at this house, and the suits manufactured are sure to be up to every requirement for the most fastidious customer. Leave an order.

Time

has proved the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world.

R. STRAW & CO., No. 10 6th street.

The Singer

Manufacturing Company's Silk Twist and Linen Thread can only be furnished from R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

HOME NEWS.

Appointment.

We learn that, on the 5th inst., Secretary Boutwell appointed Mr. Thomas Boyd, a well-known architect of this city, to the office of "*Superintendent of Repairs*," under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. All who know of the experience, professional skill and excellent character of Mr. Boyd, will say that he will approve himself both a faithful and capable officer.

Eagle Rolling and Nail Mills for Sale.

We invite the attention of manufacturers and capitalists to the advertisement of Messrs. James Wood & Co., offering for sale a rolling mill and nail factory. This establishment is quite extensive, embracing more than five acres of land, is very eligibly situated for the economical manufacture of iron, having all the needful tools and accessories in complete order for immediate use.

Death of John McQ. Woods.

This gentleman, whose extreme illness for some weeks left scarcely a hope of recovery, died yesterday, at his residence in Allegheny. Mr. Woods was for several years connected with the house of Lloyd, Black & Co., and was regarded by his acquaintances as a man of great purity of character. He had long been a member of Trinity (Episcopal) Parish, and for the last few years a member of its vestry. He was greatly beloved and will be greatly lamented in the church, and also by the entire circle of his acquaintances. He leaves a stricken and disconsolate widow, but no children. His obsequies will be celebrated on Sunday afternoon, at Trinity Church, Sixth avenue.

Richard E. Breed & Co.

Long, well established and favorably known as is the China, Glass and Queensware establishment of R. E. Breed & Co., we think it due to them, in referring to their advertisement in another column, to say, for the information of all new-comers and others, if there be any who have not visited their warehouse, at No. 100 Wood street, that it is one of the finest in the whole country. Many beautiful articles of taste or vertu, not elsewhere to be found in the city, are displayed in rich variety at their elegant store, and Mr. J. J. Henderson, of the firm, is always present and ready, obligingly, to exhibit his wares, and to receive and promptly execute and ship or deliver all orders.

New Strikes.

Yesterday's Titusville *Courier* says that part of the Colorado district, known as Hemlock, is looking up. Two first-class wells have been struck there within the past few days. The first owned by Andrews and Knight, on lease No. 5, Ware farm, was finished about a week ago, and produced from five to seven barrels per day. On Tuesday they torpedoed it, and the production was increased to seventy-five barrels. On Saturday a well was finished on the Patton tract, in the same neighborhood, by I. G. Benton and others, of that city. Its production, like that of Messrs. Andrews & Knights, was at first small, but on Wednesday it was torpedoed, and is now producing fifty barrels per day.

Indentified.

The farmer mentioned as having been found dead in a ravine on Moon's Hill, in yesterday's GAZETTE, was identified as Mr. John Trimble, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Pine township. It appears that he had been to Allegheny and disposed of a load of marketing, and was returning on his way home with some purchases. When descending Moon's Hill, on what is known as the "three degree road," about fourteen miles distant from the city, the wagon wheels slipped on a piece of ice and overturned. Mr. Trimble was buried under the wagon bed, with the articles he had purchased, and was dragged eight or ten yards before the horses stopped. The wagon was discovered by persons who happened to be close at hand, but when the bed was righted, the dead body of Mr. T. was found lying on the ground, having been mangled and crushed to a considerable extent. The body was conveyed to the home of the deceased, by the parties who discovered it. Mr. T. was over fifty years of age, and has a family of grown-up children.

ALLEGHENY POOR BOARD.

Meeting Last Evening—Reports—Estimates of New Buildings, Etc.

The Allegheny City Poor Board met last evening. Mr. R. D. McGonnigle presented his monthly report, showing an expenditure of $461.25 for the city poor, and $230.73 for traveling poor. The Steward of the poor house also made his report. The number of inmates at present in the Institution is 125; 37 were added during the month and 30 discharged; there were two births and eight deaths. There are 30 persons in the insane department. The final report of the new poor house architect was received and filed. His estimate of the entire cost of the mason work for the new building, engine house and fence is $29,208.60, on which has been paid $23,798.35, leaving balance due contractor, $5,410.25.

THE ART ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Evening—A Not Very Encouraging Prospect for the Society.

The Pittsburgh Art Association held a meeting last evening at No. 61 Fourth avenue, when the annual report of the Treasurer was submitted. The society does not appear to flourish—not from lack of effort on the part of its managers, but owing to the fact that Pittsburgh has not taken sufficient interest in Art matters. It is a pity in a community of nearly 200,000 inhabitants, that an art gallery is not kept up as an encouragement to the culture and refinement of its citizens. Here certainly, where such a high order of intelligence prevails, ought Art to flourish. There is a prospect of the association dissolving. They have come out in debt since their last exhibition, and now they do not feel, after conducting it so long without success, to continue. Cannot some of our public spirited citizens, who are ever helping every enterprise that tends to aid this city and place her on an equal footing with her more pretentious sisters, help this enterprise, which is now so sadly on the wane? It ought to be sustained, and it will prove a discredit to us, if we thus ingloriously let it drop.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Memorial to Congress Prepared.

This evening an adjourned meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war will be held, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and taking measures to secure from the Government a pension for those who served in the war and were honorably discharged. A form of memorial to Congress has been prepared, and will be submitted for the approval of the organization. It sets forth that almost a generation has passed since the conquering columns dictated an honorable peace with Mexico, in the "Halls of the Montezumas," and that but few of the men who participated are left to ask the bounty of a just and munificent government; that in view of the benefits derived by the nation through the acquisition of California and New Mexico, they ask Congress to grant a pension commensurate with the results springing from their services and achievements; that through the acquisition of the territory named, over two hundred and twenty million acres of land were added to the public domain, yielding over four thousand millions of dollars in precious metals, and a vast product in commerce, agriculture and manufactures; that as these rich provinces were acquired from Mexico for the sum of fifteen million dollars, added to the cost of the war, and as this princely heritage was "fought for" by the private soldiers for seven dollars a month, they appeal to Congress to remember these veterans in their declining years.

RAILROAD THIEVING.

Youthful Criminals Come to Grief.

Yesterday Mr. George S. Griscom made an information before Mayor Blackmore charging a party of boys with the larceny of a large quantity of goods from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For some time a party of boys have been making depredations on the freight at the Outer Depot, though all the efforts of the police to find the guilty parties have been unavailing. Yesterday warrants were issued and the following named boys who had been charged with the larceny were arrested by Lieutenant Hager and Officer Moran: Richard Cooper, Larry Gilson, David Collins, Edward Meanan, David Young, Jefferson Jones, Harry Leech and Robert Dobson. The information charges them with the larceny of one box drugs, valued at $10; one box of raisins, $10; one box notions, $50, and one piece of muslin, $10. Most of the goods named in the information were recovered, though this list includes but a very small part of the goods that have been stolen.

The stolen goods were found at a boarding house on Penn street, of a rather doubtful character, kept by a Mrs. Ella Roe. This woman, it seems, had purchased the goods from the boys, some of whom lived with her. She and a man, named George Rose, were arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. They were both held for a hearing. The boys were all committed to jail with the exception of Jones, who gave bail for a hearing on Monday the 17th inst.

RIOT IN ALLEGHENY.

A Crowd Enter a Saloon and Demolish the Furniture—Probable Murder.

About three o'clock yesterday morning four men named John Hoffman, Archie Arnold, Conrad Schafier and ——— Lynch, while considerably under the influence of liquor, proceeded to the saloon of Mrs. Uhlman, corner of East and Third streets, Allegheny, where they demanded entrance. The demand not being complied with, they proceeded in a summary manner and broke open the door. Having entered, they commenced to demolish things about the bar because Mrs. Uhlman refused to give them drink and ordered them out. A boarder of the house named F. Waag came down in order to quiet them and assist the woman, when one of the men, Schaffer by name, threw a stonemason's hammer that he had with him at the man, the heavy iron part of which struck him on the head and knocked him senseless. The other men continued then in the work of destruction. After having satiated themselves they left. Drs. Weinman and Orr were summoned to attend the injured man. They applied the usual restoratives, but it was some time before he was brought to. The physicians think there is no fracture of the skull but are not certain. They consider him in a very critical condition, as he has received a severe concussion of the brain. Yesterday afternoon Waag summoned Alderman Bolster before whom he made a charge of felonious assault against Schaffer. Casper Hazely, another boarder also made a charge against the entire crowd for malicious mischief in demolishing the furniture and fixtures of the saloon.

Every Man

who has a chin to shave, and a body to bathe, can find the most luxurious accomodations for the enjoyment of those luxuries, at the Central shaving and bath rooms of Louis Green, Central Hotel Smithfield street.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURE.

Annual Report of the Building Inspector.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Fine Buildings Erected Last Year.

Yesterday Building Inspector R. M. Reed completed his report for the year of 1872. The report shows that during the year 760 new buildings have been erected, being but two more than the previous year. This absence of the increase, which might be expected, is explained by the advent of the horse disease which interfered with the building last fall, and just as the horses were well enough to work the cold weather set in, which prevented the continuance of mason work. The stringency in the money market also tended to lessen the amount of buildings erected. The following is

THE REPORT.

Ward.	Brick.	Frame.	Addit's and alterations.	Totals.
First	3	1	1	5
Second	18	1	3	22
Third	16	0	2	18
Fourth	18	1	4	23
Fifth	8	0	6	14
Sixth	25	4	4	33
Seventh	19	0	1	20
Eighth	16	0	2	18
Ninth	2	2	0	4
Tenth	8	2	0	10
Eleventh	38	0	2	40
Twelfth	13	6	3	22
Thirteenth	4	53	2	59
Fourteenth	29	16	1	46
Fifteenth	12	3	3	18
Sixteenth	13	43	4	60
Seventeenth	92	6	2	100
Eighteenth	5	6	0	11
Nineteenth	12	27	1	40
Twentieth	16	19	4	39
Twenty-first	19	83	1	103
Twenty-second	6	30	1	38
Twenty-third	3	14	0	17
Total	395	318	47	760

TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDINGS.

First ward	$13,200 00
Second ward	123,100 00
Third ward	227,000 00
Fourth ward	138,650 00
Fifth ward	25,100 00
Sixth ward	100,000 00
Seventh ward	43,800 00
Eighth ward	49,900 00
Ninth ward	4,900 00
Tenth ward	26,500 00
Eleventh ward	110,300 00
Twelfth ward	51,150 00
Thirteenth ward	68,350 00
Fourteenth ward	166,925 00
Fifteenth ward	53,200 00
Sixteenth ward	72,900 00
Seventeenth ward	201,150 00
Eighteenth ward	13,700 00
Nineteenth ward	97,550 00
Twentieth ward	153,900 00
Twenty-first ward	153,250 00
Twenty-second ward	97,600 00
Twenty-third ward	24,900 00
Total	$1,964,925 00

Buildings condemned and taken down, 12; buildings condemned and repaired, 11; total, 23.

Amount received during the year ending January 31st, 1873:

February 1872	$132 50
March "	264 00
April "	417 00
May "	600 50
June "	401 00
July "	343 00
August "	273 00
September "	354 50
October "	208 00
November "	110 00
December "	26 00
January 1873	30 50
Total	$3,160 00

FINE BUILDINGS OF THE CITY.

Speaking of the buildings erected last year, the report says: "There have been quite a number of fine and valuable buildings erected during the past year. Some of the business houses worthy of notice, are three store houses belonging to D. Grey, on Wood street. They are four stories high with iron fronts, and are an ornament to the city, and were erected at the cost of $40,000 for the three; Messrs. Morganstern & Bro., corner Fifth avenue and Market street, pressed brick, cost $40,000; Mr. Alexander King, two large four-story brick, on Liberty street, to be used as warehouses, $25,000; the Second German Lutheran Church, two-story, fifty feet front by eighty-six feet deep, cost $25,000, and which will be finished this spring; the Fourth U. P. Church, on Wylie avenue, two-story high. The walls are only one-story high, and are covered up for the winter on account of the extreme cold weather as was impossible to do any kind of mason work. This building will cost, when completed, about $25,000. It has a front of sixty-three feet by ninety feet in depth. The main story will be twenty-six feet in heighth in the clear. This, with the one above, will be a credit and an honor to the good people who have undertaken the work.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

"A few of the private residences might be mentioned—one for William Smith, near Penn avenue, adjoining the Winebiddle estate, has a front of 56 feet by 118 feet deep, three stories high and costing about $50,000. It is just completed, and is one of the finest residences in the vicinity. It contains some 26 rooms fitted up with walnut in the best manner, with all the latest improvements and conveniences. Mr. Mitchell's dwelling on Fifth avenue, near Penn, costing about $14,000; one for Charles Zug on Fifth avenue, near Oakland car station. Others built for Harvey Childs, William O. Scully and others are named.

THE FINEST RESIDENCE IN THE CITY.

"The finest and most costly building will be the Episcopal residence of Rev. Bishop Domenick, on Grant street, adjoining the Cathedral. The building will have a front 67 feet by 108 feet deep, and will be four stories high. The cellar walls alone were finished before the cold weather set in. Work will be resumed again the coming season, and when completed this will be the finest residence in the city. The cost will be about $80,000, and will be a credit to the diocese in which it belongs.

CONCLUSION.

"It will be seen by the above that a large proportion of the improvements are going on in the new wards of the city. A varied and constant labor devolving upon the officer of this department prevents that rapid progress essential to a complete extermination of all the building defects. The extended area of the entire city to be under the constant care of one man makes it beyond his ability to accomplish extraordinary results. I shall be most happy to receive suggestions for this department emanating from any source having in view its success in carrying out the designs and purposes for which it is created. To many I desire to express my gratitude for their aid in all cases when called upon, in seconding the efforts made by me to carry out the responsible duties devolving upon me."

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Additional "Tows" Made Up.

The tow boats were stirring about at a lively rate yesterday morning, but the dense fog which prevailed greatly interfered with their movements. The shipments during this rise seem to be very light. The following is a partial list of the shipments yesterday:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Steamers.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	2	8	130,000
Stella	–	10	110,000
My Choice	–	12 2 f. b.	150,000
Fearless	–	9	104,000
Fearless	1 coke.	—	26,000
Evan Williams	–	7	80,000
Whale	–	10	100,000
Total			700,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Steamers.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
James Gilmore	4	1	100,000
Eagle	6	—	130,000
Hornet No. 2	4	4	125,000
Fred Wilson No. 2	–	14	160,000
J. S. Mercer	5	5	125,000
Boaz	9	2 f. b.	220,000
Rover	–	2 coke	72,000
Tom Lysle	5	—	100,000
Tom Dodsworth	–	14	160,000
Tom Lysle	–	5	100,000
Ella	5	1	106,000
Total			1,398,000

CITY TAXES.

Where They Come From—The Figures From the City Assessor's Books.

The returns of city revenues from direct taxes, will be seen from the following figures taken from the annual report of the City Assessor for the past year. The discounts represent abatements allowed for early payments and the percentages what was added on for delay:

Tax.	Discount.	Percentages.	Net Receipts.
Fire	4,182 90	807 93	97,875 84
City	8,366 80	1,616 28	195,781 36
City Building	1,394 46	269 34	32,630 20
Old City Special	1,624 36	266 21	36,760 56
Lawrenceville Special	243 70	69 57	6,298 93
Poor	1,837 77	364 95	43,268 17
Business	5,716 23	1,581 15	146,098 80
Total	23,366 22	4,975 43	558,713 86

Vehicle license receipts for 1872 $22,933 00.

Fire! Fire!

This is a fearful cry at midnight and strikes terror into the hearts of all who hear it. It especially gives a thrill of apprehension to the unfortunate man who has failed to have his property, whether at his store or at his home, insured in a first-class company. Should he escape loss, his first impulse, and a proper one, too, is to go at once and take out a policy in a first-class company. It is at such a time that the claims of such a company as the Teutonia of Allegheny claim consideration. The affairs of this institution are in the hands of men of business capacity and integrity, and are ably and successfully managed. The board of directors is composed of the most "solid" of our North Side German citizens, and the President, John C. Fleiner, Vice President, Henry Anschutz, Treasurer, A. Weise, and Secretary, Henry F. Eggers, are widely and favorably known. Office, No. 206 Ohio street.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

One of the Impossibilities,

would be to enumerate a tithe of the myriads of articles for ladies wear which go to make up the stock of goods at the store of Messrs. Rosenbum & Fleishman, No. 66 Market Street. The stock is exhaustless, and ladies, when they go out shopping, should not forget to visit that place, as they are sure to find what they desire in the line of dress trimmings, velvets, millinery goods, lace and linen goods, pocket handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, neckties, sashes, ribbons of all shades, &c. Messrs. Rosenbum & Fleishman's is also the popular place because of the *low prices* at which the goods are sold.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. B. H. HARVEY will preach for the Third U. P. Church to-morrow morning and afternoon.

DR. PERSHING goes to Wilmore, Cambria county, next week, to dedicate a new M. E. church.

THE Wylie avenue Church returns thanks to the Directors of the Eleventh Ward public school house for favors received.

THE annual missionary meeting at the M. E. Church, Temperanceville, will be held to-morrow. Rev. Joseph Hollingshead will preach the missionary sermon.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP KERFOOT will visit the missionary station at Sharpsburg, under the charge of Rev. W. A. Fuller. The Bishop will preach in the Academy to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PEACE AND HARMONY have been in great measure restored in the 5th U. P. Church with regard to the Psalmody question. If Presbytery does not interfere, the old psalms have gained the victory.

REV. C. A. DICKEY, formerly of Allegheny, now of the First Presbyterian church, St. Louis, has inaugurated "weekly offerings" in his church with every prospect of the most gratifying success.

THE meeting in the M. E. Church, McKeesport, is still in progress. Up to February 3d, one hundred and fifty-six had united on probation—making over two hundred and twenty since Conference.

THE First United Presbyterian Church of this city being now clear of all encumbrances financially, propose to liquidate the debt adhering to the Eighth U. P. Church. The members of the church are doing well.

REV. PROF. WILSON, D. D., LL. D., will deliver his memorial discourse of John Knox in Bellefield Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attended.

THE Presbytery of Caledonia, New York, held a special meeting a few days ago, and passed a series of flattering resolutions of Rev. W. J. Robinson, who leaves that Presbytery to accept the call from the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City.

A "REVIVAL" meeting is going on in the Centenary M. E. Church, this city, Rev. R. Hamilton, pastor. Twenty persons have thus far united with the Church; also in Trinity Church, Rev. T. McCleary, pastor, with an addition of forty to the membership.

AT a called meeting of the Presbytery of Geneva, in the First church, Canandaigua, on the 30th ult., the pastoral relation existing between Rev. S. H. Thompson and said church, was dissolved, and Mr. Thompson dismissed to the Presbytery of Allegheny city.

THE REV. J. F. CROZIER, of the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary (O. S.), Allegheny, will deliver a sermon, under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath evening, in the Hall of the Eleventh ward Public School House, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. COLLINS, at the request of the jail Chaplain, donated to that institution sixty psalm books (new version) to be used in their worship. The prisoners are exceedingly desirous of obtaining reading, and all donations of books will be thankfully received.

THE next in the course of sermons preached under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered to-morrow (Sabbath) evening by Rev. J. D. Herr, in the First Baptist Church, Fourth avenue and Ross street. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

THE Rev. Mr. Rogers of Philadelphia, who has been in the city for a few weeks and has been preaching for the colored Baptist Society, in the hall corner of Grant and Diamond streets, will organize a Baptist Church in the same place on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, (to-morrow.)

SINCE the election of the Rev. Dr. Squieres as Superintendent of his Sabbath School, its prosperity has been marked, and the increase of the school has been rapid. A special feature of the excercise in the singing led by Professor McCabe. Rev. Mr. Hale has been preaching for the church several times of late.

THE people of Glendale are soon to enjoy regular religious services. The Methodists have preaching alternate Sabbath evenings, and the United Presbyterians propose to have preaching on the vacant Sabbath. The arrangements have been all completed and it is expected a commencement will be made on Sabbath week.

THE Central United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny city, will celebrate to-morrow for the first time, the communion of the Lord's Supper. In the morning Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., will preach, and assist the pastor in the solemn service in the afternoon. In the evening, the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston, will preach at 7½ o'clock.

REV. W. H. KNOX returns sincere thanks on behalf of a poor and sick widow, to James P. Hanna, Wm. Floyd, C. H. Love, Chas. Arbuthnot, Jos. Lambie, General Moorhead, Major Frew, Chas. Lockhart, and other kind friends who subscribed sixty dollars for the above purpose. She bids him say to them all: God bless you.

THE Woman's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will hold their fifth Anniversary in the Third Presbyterian Church, to-morrow evening, February 9th, at half past seven o'clock. Rev. F. A. Noble will deliver the address, and ministers of other denominations have consented to participate in the exercises. A very interesting time is anticipated.

AT the last M. E. Local Preachers' Convention, Rev. Wm. Allcott, one of their number, was requested to preach a sermon (to-night) Saturday, Feb. 8th, at 7½ o'clock, in Thirty-third street chapel, on "The best modes of promoting a revival of religion." At the close of the sermon, remarks and criticisms will be in order.

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARRETT, D. D., formerly of Avery College, Allegheny City, but now pastor of Shiloh church, New York city, has been invited to assume the office of President of Alcorn University at Rodney, Miss., vice ex-Senator Revels, at the salary of $2,500 and a furnished house; but owing to the struggling condition of his church, Dr. Garnet has felt it his duty to decline the flattering offer.

REV. DR. HOWARD of the Second Presbyterian church, this city, has adopted the plan of taking the Sunday School lessons of then Iternational Senses as the basis for his Sunday morning discourses—taking for the morning sermon the lesson for the afternoon. The plan seems to have met with the entire approval of the congregation, and adds a new element of interest to the preaching service. To-morrow morning the subject will be, "The Bow in the cloud."

THE Fourth United Presbyterian is one of the most prosperous and efficient of our Allegheny congregations. Organized in the spring of 1861, with a membership of less than thirty, it has enjoyed a growth, not brilliant, perhaps, but steady and substantial,—numbering at the present time, about 325 communicants. In the summer of 1862, it erected the neat and commodious church edifice, which it still occupies, corner Montgomery avenue and Arch street. Rev. Charles A. Dickey was pastor of the congregation from its organization until May 1868, when he removed to St. Louis. In June 1870, Rev. William Fulton, of Indiana, Pa., accepted the pastoral charge of the church, and entered upon his present work. Mr. F. is highly esteemed as a christian gentleman, a preacher of rare abilities, and a pastor admirably fitted for his position. The congregation has a well selected Board of Elders, an efficient choir, and a flourishing Sabbath school.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

Card.

The unprecedented success of J. Estey & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated *Estey Cottage*, in the past twenty-five years, has caused others engaged in a similar business to appropriate certain valuable patents and designs exclusively the property of Estey & Co. These unprincipled makers and their agents, jealous of the well deserved reputation of the *Estey*, deceive the public by false representations, well calculated to deceive those unacquainted with the facts. Persons wishing to purchase the *only* PERFECT instrument of this kind should call and examine the "Estey Cottage Organ," which contains more improvements than all others, and is *wholly unequalled in quality of tone, beauty of design*, and perfect workmanship. For sale only by Barr & Knake, No. 12 Sixth street, Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

d&S

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of Tobacco and Cigars, consisting of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store, we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by examining our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

H. GAUTSCHI & CO., 51 Market street.

Where to get Your Carriages.

If any of our readers are now looking around for the best place to purchase a good carriage or wagon, we would advise them to call at the Novelty Carriage Works of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., on Centre street near Penn avenue and opposite the entrance way to the Allegheny cemetery. The firm build all descriptions of fine carriages, barouches, buggies, jagger wagons, road wagons, truck carts, etc., etc., in a substantial manner, and at the most reasonable prices. They are very careful with their work, and warrant every vehicle turned away from their shops to be of first class material, and one that will stand every reasonable wear and tear. One of these specialities is the manufacture of the celebrated buck wagon, which has became a favorite for the road. They also pay particular attention to repairing; will guarantee to do a job as well and do it as cheaply as any other firm hereabouts.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

The Marvellous Witchery

of Mr. Curtis' eloquence the other night, was enjoyed by hundreds of young men whose comfort had been very materially increased by the purchase of those elegant suits, in which they were arrayed—at the popular resort for all who want fashionable goods at decent rates—the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street. There are just now especial bargains in goods for winter wear, as preparations are being made for a large spring trade, and the winter goods have been marked down to the lowest notch. Gentlemen who wish to secure the best bargains they have ever known, should call at 95 Smithfield street, or 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

The Best in Use.

Wherever the Anderson sash balance has been used it has always given entire satisfaction, and is generally admitted to be vastly superior to any other appliance for the adjusting of windows ever invented. The rapidity with which orders are coming in upon the company is indubitable evidence that it fills a place among mechanical devices hitherto unoccupied. The Anderson balance can be seen in operation and will be explained fully to all seeking the information, at the office of the company, No. 70 Smithfield street.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

BURGLARS INTERRUPTED.

Another Chapter to the Rushton Shooting—Snyder Confesses, and an Information is Made Against Himself and His Companion.

The shooting at Brinton Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which a young man named Nicholas Snyder was dangerously wounded, was mentioned in yesterday's issue. Mr. Thomas Burgess, who reported at the Mayor's office that the shooting was done by his son, was restrained from making an information at that time against Snyder by the advice of a lawyer. Yesterday, however, Mr. Burgess made an information before Alderman McMasters charging Snyder and John Menan with attempting to enter his house with felonious intent. Mr. Burgess alleges that on Wednesday night two men visited his house in a buggy, the noise of which awakened him. Mr. Burgess rose and dressed himself, and secured a revolver and shot gun, giving the latter to his son. The men walked to the house and made an attempt to unlock the outside door. At this point Mr. B. opened the door and the two started to run. One of the men almost immediately disappeared, but the younger Burgess fired at the other and wounded him. Mr. Burgess soon discovered the other burglar hid behind a tree, and fired at him, but without hitting him.

Mr. Burgess stated that he was waited on by Tony Snyder, a brother of Nicholas, who told him that Nicholas was desperately wounded and likely to die, and urged him not to prosecute a dying man. Mr. Burgess then went to see Nicholas, and he, after a little hesitation, as is alleged, made a full confession. He stated that his companion was John Menan, who stole from his father the horse and buggy which conveyed them to Mr. B.'s house. They went there, he said, as burglars, with the full purpose of entering the house and robbing it, and probably would have succeeded in their purpose but for the unexpected interruption.

Young Snyder was living at last accounts, though his injuries are very severe, and his recovery is thought to be very doubtful.

Why

Does every family endorse the Singer sewing machine? Simply on account of its meeting their wants in ever sense, and doing just what they require.

R. Straw & Co., Sixth street, are happy in receiving a call from all those who may want to examine its merits.

A Partial List of Properties for Sale by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth Avenue, (Maltby Building.)

The following properties will be sold at a reduction, if purchased, previous to April 1st:

GOLD CLAIM.

French Gulch, Summit county, Colorado. We have several specimens, as taken from this claim, and can give a good title. The Claim is in working order, with Flume, Cabins, Utensils, &c. For further particulars call at our Office, where a plan can be seen. To a live, practical man this is a good opportunity.

EAST LIBERTY.
River Avenue.
[43.]

Frame house of 6 rooms and hall, cellar, water, (pump). House well finished. Lot 50 by 95, situate on River Avenue, one square from Station street. Price $4,500. Terms 1-3 cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. The House is in excellent order, and pleasantly located.

HOMEWOOD, PENN'A R. R.
[150.]

Frame House, 4 rooms and hall, porch in front. House new and in good repair. Lot 25 by 100. Situate on Homewood avenue, two minute's walk from station, and two squares from Penn avenue. Price, $2,300. Terms, 1-3 cash: balance in 1 and 2 years.

EAST LIBERTY.
Collins Avenue.

One of the finest located Building Lots in the 19th ward. 40 by 129. Between station and Rop streets. Price and terms reasonable.

FIRE CLAY BRICK WORKS.
[203.]

282 acres of land, with 3 lots, situate at Black Lick station, Indiana county, Penn'a. These works are in good running order, new engine, 2 cylinder boilers, new clay mill, 2 kilns; capacity for manufacturing 6,000 bricks daily. ¾ of the above tract is underlaid with a five-foot vein of fire clay, and four-foot vein of coal. Parties wishing an investment of this kind, will please give us a call. Price and terms reasonable.

COLE & IRWIN.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

A Glorious Record.—Twelve years ago a few modest lines in a New York Journal invited public attention to a new Vegetable Restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, PLANTATION BITTERS was introduced to the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and antidote to malarious fever was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over *One Million of Bottles*. A few years more and the demand had swelled to *five millions*. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of SIX MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and for every bottle sold a copy of the ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL ANNUAL, published by the proprietors, at a cost of $150,000, is given away. TTHS&S

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

The Marvels of Mechanism

are pretty well illustrated in the clebrated American Buttonhole and Overseaming Machine, which is one of the most perfect specimens of simplicity and completeness in mechanism ever invented. The great point aimed at in the American was simplicity, and success has been achieved. The American possesses all the advantages of the best of the other machines and besides has the very great superiority of the buttonhole attachment, by which its effectiveness for general sewing is very considerably increased. The American is substantially made, and is warranted, with proper usage, to keep in good order for an indefinite period. It is for sale at the headquarters for this district, Mr. James Espy's, No. 178 Liberty street, near Market.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list.

S.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

THE TRUE BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second-thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed, one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the unseasonable temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative.

MARRIED.

WILSON—McGARVEY—February 6, 1873, by Rev. D. Dodds, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JAMES A. WILSON and Miss MATTIE McGARVEY, both of Petrolia, Pa.

SPENCE—SHAKELY—February 6, 1873, by Rev. D. Dodds, at the residence of Mr. Hill, East Brady, Pa., Mr. A. T. SPENCE and Miss NANNIE A. SHAKELY, both of Petrolia, Pa.

DIED:

WOODS—At his residence, Fayette street, Allegheny, on Friday morning, February 7, JOHN McQ. WOODS.

Funeral service will be held in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

LUCAS—At Ironton, January 30, of consumption, WM. LUCAS, son of Mrs. Lena Lucas, aged 24 years, 7 months and 16 days.

"A few more years shall roll,
A few more seasons come,
And we shall be with thee,
Dear brother, resting in the tomb."

BEACH—In New York City, on Wednesday, Feb. 5th, Col. FRANK BEACH, U. S. A.

Funeral at Hartford, Connecticut, on SATURDAY MORNING.

BOYD—On Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. JANE BOYD.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Thompson, No. 37 Robinson street Allegheny, on SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers.
Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.
Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
Opposite Postoffice.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor	3 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 345 illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 50
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT
DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
175 Liberty Street.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

Last Evening's Lecture on "London."

Such an audience filled Library Hall last night as only the name and fame of America's greatest lecturer can attract. As early as six o'clock, many wended their way to the hall, and almost immediately after the doors were thrown open every seat not reserved, was occupied. By half past seven, the house was literally packed; the stage was crowded with chairs, the aisles were filled, and those who came in a little late congratulated themselves if they secured comfortable standing room.

Into the first part of Mr. Gough's "London" lecture he crams all the statistics and gives them to his audience in one large dose, as if to dispose as soon as possible, of something unpleasant; but this occupied only a short time, and then came the sequel of sugar and spice in the shape of vivid and thrilling descriptions, inimitable humor and deep pathos. London society, of all classes, from the Queen's palace to the lowest and vilest dens of iniquity, were analysed and described with a characteristic vividness. When the speaker stepped forward, and with an inviting gesture towards his audience said, "Come with me to Hyde Park for a moment," one might have imagined, as a canvass of eloquently painted word pictures were presented, that by the waft of some fairy wand he had been transported to the very centre of the great park, with all its splendors stretched out before him. His power of telling a funny story, as only Gough can tell a story, is well known. But his humorous vein alone was not developed last evening; for as some deeply pathetic anecdote fell from his lips, the man who, perhaps a moment before, had almost fallen from his seat from the violent exercise of his risibles, would bite his lips, feel nervously for his handkerchief, and look sheepishly out of the side of his eye to see if his next neighbor had noticed that huge drop of moisture which he felt upon his cheek.

None But the Best.

This is the motto which contains the secret of the success of Mr. M. T. Heckert, the Allegheny merchant tailor whose establishment is at No. 61 North Diamond street. Mr. Heckert in the first place will have nothing but the first workmen, and nothing but the best workmanship is ever turned out of his establishment. Being a practical man in his business he understands it thoroughly in every detail, and gentlemen will find his establishment just the place to get any style of garment they may want and of every pattern, as Mr. Heckert makes his own designs.

Tell Me, Ye Modern Minds

Of scientific lore,
Is there no sewing machine
The ladies all adore.
Is there none better than all the rest,
That never misses stitches,
Or fails in any test?
The grey old seer replied,
Yes, humanity is blest,
I long have used the Singer,
And Know it is the best.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No 10 Sixth street.

The Smoker's Delight

is to get a good cigar, or a fine pipe, filled with a choice of the "weed," such as can be had at the Cigar Parlor of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street. Mr. Barr takes a pride in keeping in the front rank of the retail tradesmen in his line in the city, and never fails behind. His stock is carefully selected, and always kept fresh, so that the patron need have no fear that any dead stock will be palmed off on him. The assortment embraces all the best brands of smoking and chewing tobacco, and his store is just the place for those who indulge in smoking.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WAREHOUSE No. 77 Water street. Apply to GEORGE W. HAILMAN, 113 Water street. fe8:h38

TO LET—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 48 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Pickersgill & Co., for rent from 1st of April next. Apply to SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third street. fe7:h29

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 74 CLARK ST., Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. Inquire of GEO. R. COCHRAN, Attorney-at-Law, 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe7:h31

TO LET—THE FINE BUILDING ON Seventh (late Irwin) street, formerly occupied by Allegheny Fire Co. Can be adapted to almost any business. Enquire of JAS. McCULLY, 174 Wood street. fe7:h39

TO LET—UPPER STORIES, NO. 83 Wood street, suitable for light manufacturing rooms, well lighted and easy of access. Enquire of HERRON & BATES, under St. Charles Hotel. fe6

TO LET—OFFICES—IN THE ELEGANT Iron Front Building, 82 Wood street. Good light, central location and fitted with all required conveniences. Enquire of HERRON & BATES, under St. Charles Hotel. fe6

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, containing 6 rooms and store room attached, situated No. 200 Fifth avenue. A good business site. For terms, &c., enquire of J. M. FAAS, No. 5 Old avenue, Pittsburgh. fe5:h19

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY WAREHOUSE, No 26 Wood street, at present occupied by Penna. Salt Co., one door from corner of Second avenue. ALEX. CHAMBERS. ja29:g91

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja15:g82

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
Dwelling House and Ample Grounds,
Sixth ward, Allegheny, known as
Rosedale Gardens,
On which I now reside. Possession 1st April.
L. PETERSON, JR.,
187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, or
HERRON & BATES, Real Estate Agents,
ja21:g67 Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SOME OF THE CHEAPEST and best building lots in the city, in the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards. Also a variety of dwellings from $1,700 to $20,000. Also a number of farms and coal lands etc. V. R. R. D. S. WILLIAMS, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Butler street, 17th ward, near 42d. fe8:h59

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY STORE—House, Lot and small stock of GOODS in good location, 35 miles west of Pittsburgh. Apply to S. L. CUTHBERT, 202 Liberty street. fe7

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tack streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh Scales, in front of door. ja27:g61

FOR SALE. — THAT DESIRABLE house and lot, situate No. 164 North avenue, Allegheny, fronting on the Park. The Lot is 30x180; the building is two story brick, containing 11 rooms and finished attic. Terms easy. Apply at office of Ben Franklin Insurance Co., No. 16 Ohio street, Allegheny. ja29:g88

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick dwelling, 596 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 100. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 98 Fifth avenue. ja7:g82

FOR SALE.—BRICK HOUSE—NO. 17 Second Avenue, containing 4 ROOMS and BACK KITCHEN. Lot 20X80 feet. For price and terms enquire on the premises. ja21:g71

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE residence, situated No. 203 South avenue, corner School street. The house contains 8 rooms, and also a finished attic and wash house. Any one wanting a desirable residence this is a rare chance. For particulars enquire at the above No. ja21:g81

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to Station. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja16

FOR SALE.—SIX FINE BUILDING LOTS on JACKSON street, near Passenger Railway. Also a One-horse covered top spring wagon (light) will be sold low. Apply to W. P. PRICE'S Real Estate and Collection Agency, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. Special attention given to renting houses and collecting rents. ja1

FOR SALE.
GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.
my2

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
882 Penn street.
au8

☞GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000
CASH GIFTS.
$100,000 for Only $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this banquet of wealth or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the public of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who apply.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
Farmers and Drovers Bank, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library, Ky.

For tickets and information apply to Messrs. GILDENFENNY & HESS, Booksellers, No. 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. ja20:g63-MTH-eoww

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES.

The following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column.

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 50
1 Square 2 times	1 60	1 Square 8 times	5 25
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 [illegible]
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 [illegible]
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 50
1 Square 6 times	4 00	[illegible]	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
THIS AFTERNOON,
JANE EYRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, February 8, 1873, the beautiful Play of the
PEARL of SAVOY.
Maggie Mitchell Matinee, seats will be secured on this occasion in the Orchestra and Orchestra Circle at 50 cents each. Admission to all other parts of the House as usual—25 cents.

☞FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS....Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
Tremendous Saturday Matinee 2:30 P. M.
MATTHEWS FAMILY and D'ATALIE TROUPE.
Matthews Family—Master Willie Matthews, Arthur Gregory. 10 Matthews, Stars and Performing Dogs. Also, D'Atalie Troupe, D'Atalie, Man of the Iron Jaw, M'lle Angela, Young Zephyr, Tont Pettie, Charley Howard, John T. Kelly, Mike Kanane, Macey Roadcap, M'lle Henrietta, Tilly Prestage, James Clark, Lew Spencer, John Mulligan. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

☞TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE....Lessees and Managers.
AND YET THEY COME.
To-night—The Empress of Song and Dance, Miss Helene Smith, The Vicorelli Brothers, Billy Carter, James H. Cummings, Willie Gaylord, Willis Cobb's Dogs, Monkeys and Goats, Nat Rogers and his Sons, Kitty Henderson, &c., &c. A glorious Olio and Melodrama every night.
Ladies Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Grand English Opera
COMBINATION.
E. GRABE....Director
W. M. SEGUIN....Business Manager
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Farewell Performance,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Both Operas will be produced with the leading artistes of the Combination, a full Orchestra and Chorus.

☞MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 11th,
The Eleventh Lecture of the Course by
JOHN B. GOUGH.
Subject: "WILL IT PAY?"
(REVISED.)
ADMISSION 75 CENTS. Tickets for sale at the Library. fe1

☞SOMETHING NEW.
LECTURE MATINEE.
LIBRARY HALL,
Saturday Afternoon, February 8,
JOHN B. GOUGH,
Subject—"TEMPERANCE."
To accommodate many Ladies and others who find it inconvenient to attend the evening Lecture, the Committee have arranged with Mr. Gough to deliver this Lecture on h's favorite theme.
This Lecture is independent of the Regular Course, therefore SEASON TICKETS WILL NOT "PASS."
No Reserved Seats.
Doors will be open at 1½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 2½ o'clock.
ADMISSION 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Library. fe6

☞HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE AT
LIBRARY HALL,
ON
Tuesday Evening Feb. 18th.
For particulars see future advertisements. fe6

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
For Six Nights Only,
Commencing Monday, February 10.
First appearance in Pittsburgh of
MARTINO,
The Celebrated California Illusionist.
The Professor is pleased to announce to the public that he has added to his store of startling illusions several new features, among which are "The Talking Lion," "The Enchanted Canopy," &c. Miss Gertie Florence, the wonderful "Second Sight Lady," will also appear each evening in her various special ties. Also, Miss Argena Armond, the talented Vocalist, Organist and Pianist, will introduce each evening some of the choicest Vocal Selections.
150 VALUABLE PRESENTS 150
Will be impartially distributed among the audience at each entertainment.
ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Family Tickets, admitting five persons to Gallery, $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at H. Kleber & Bros. Music Store on Monday and during the week.
CHARLES FORBES,
Manager and Proprietor.
G. H. TWOMBLY, Gen. Agent. fe8:h62

☞FREE MUSICAL CONCERT
AT THE ROOMS OF THE
Young Men's Chistian Association,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10th,
BY THE
Orphean Quartette Club.
All persons invited. Admission free. fe7:h34

☞OPERA LIBRETTOS,
SAVE 20 CENTS.
Only correct and complete edition.
PRICE, ONLY 15 CENTS.
PRICE, ONLY 15 CENTS.
For sale by BARR & KNAKE,
fe5:h14 12 Sixth street.

☞YOUNG FOLKS' FAIR
At 51 Fifth Avenue,
(Late Cowper Academy.)
Open every evening for a few weeks. DANCING EVERY EVENING. fe7:h7

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Tripod alley, from Meadow street to Finley street, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER,
fe7 City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Fifth avenue, from Jumonville street to Penn avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be finalunless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
fe7 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Halket street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2, 1873. City Attorney.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxables property," passed October 26, 1872, owner of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holder who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates.
THOS. H. PHELPS,
ja30 City Assessor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING....W. H. CARPENTER....E. J. WARING.
KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,
Epping, Carpenter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
TRUNKS,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,
au3:w18 PITTSBURGH, PA.

$5 TO $10 A MONTH
WILL BUY A FINE
American Watch
At the Jewelry Store of
JOHN MITSCH,
92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,
Office and Fancy
FURNITURE.
No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order.
Repairing promptly attended to.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,
WATCHMAKER,
(Late with J. B. McFadden & Co.)
No. 40 Sixth Street,
CORNER OF PENN.
Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.
A specialty made of adjusting new work.

James Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY,
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
135 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

JOS. C. BAILIFF....THOS. BROWN
Bailiff & Brown,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
TTHS ALLEGHENY, PA.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

BUCKEYE STEAM PUMPS,
Power Pumps,
Hand Pumps,
For Railroads, Steamboats, Paper Mills, Distilleries, Breweries, Iron Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c.,
Tate, Munden & Tate,
AGENTS FOR
McGowen Pump Co.
de7

FLANNELS, YARNS
AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known
Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,
At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

WHITE ROSE.
A large assortment of Lubin's celebrated Extracts purchased personally in Paris and imported through the Pittsburgh Custom House, among which are
Jockey Club,
Sweet Sixteen,
Rose Geranium,
Tea Rose,
Sweet Brier,
Everlasting Bouquet,
Honey Suckle,
Orange Flowers,
Violet, &c., &c.
Sold at the price asked for the counterfeit article—$1 per bottle, by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
fe6 Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,719
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES
Are of superior quality and the standard brand. Sold by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. de27:f19

ADVANCE IN WAGES.
YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING YOUR
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
At Wholesale Prices from
R. TAGGART,
No. 129 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
Which is equal to 40 percent. advance in wages. Call and examine our goods and prices.
9&24:8&85 TT